

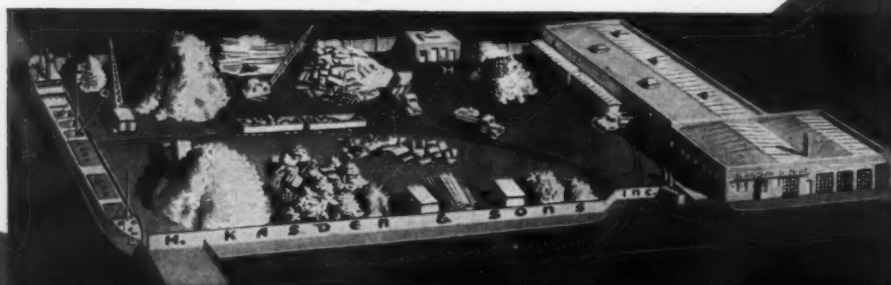


*Connecticut* **INDUSTRY**

**APRIL  
1948**

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# Connecticut INDUSTRY

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.

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L. M. BINGHAM, Editor

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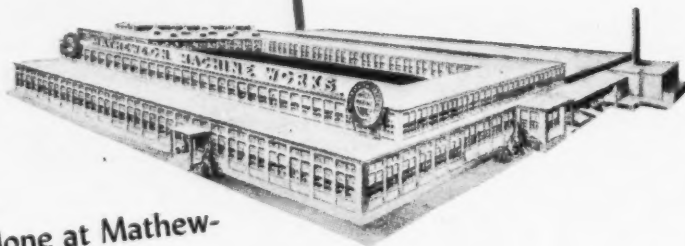
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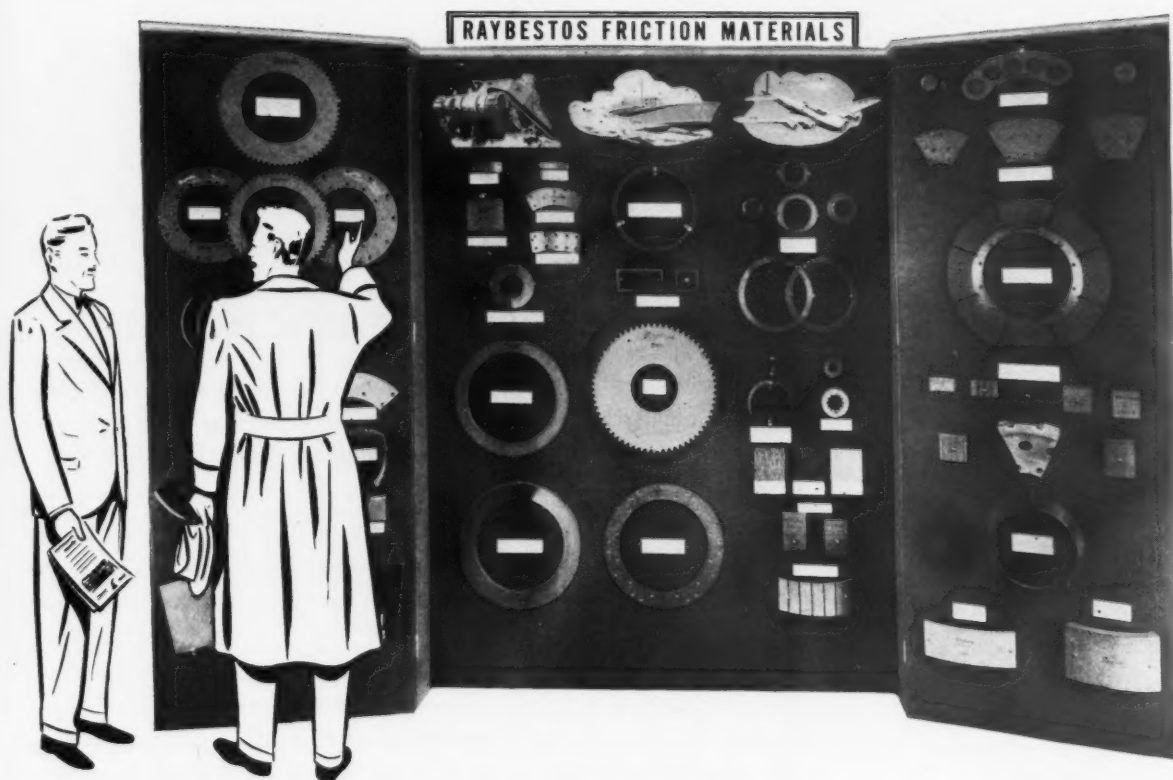
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# ERP, Capitalism and Human Liberty

By EDWARD INGRAHAM, *President*

NOW that Congress has voted a definite number of dollars for food and goods for the European Recovery Program, the first important question on our agenda is to determine how those dollars shall be spent wisely in order to create the greatest good for the greatest number of people in some 16 war-torn nations of Europe. It is obvious that we, too, shall reap benefits in proportion to the success of our regenerating program, or we shall inherit deficits and possibly another costly war if we have not the wisdom to carry out our program to a successful conclusion.

Although, to many strong advocates of the so-called Marshall Plan, the long-drawn-out legislative discussion of the bill may have been interpreted as timidity, or even stupidity, in the face of the westward march of Soviet tyranny, the delay has made it possible to improve the administrative provisions of the legislation and enhance the chances for success of the whole European Recovery Program. In our haste to see results as quickly in the legislative field as we do in business we are too prone to forget that the slower democratic process is essential and available only to a free people.

Through the strong insistence of many businessmen, business organizations and many legislators these American funds earmarked for ERP are now to be administered by a separate government agency probably headed by a business man of broad experience and vision.

Much as the chief administrator of ERP will need the help of American businessmen either to speed food and equipment or consumer goods to certain strategic points in Europe, and much as he may need their aid to convince certain high officials in government of the rightness of some of his plans and actions, he will need, even more, the right kind of assistance to interpret and sell to Europeans the values inherent in American capitalism. Merely to deliver the much needed mining, transportation, and other industrial and agricultural equipment capable of generating higher productivity, and the food required to develop adequate human energy to use that equipment, will not be enough to make the western nations of Europe sufficiently strong to hold out against the spreading tyranny from the East. Instead, we must somehow change the attitudes of millions of European people from the present paralysis of defeatism to one of confident belief that they, by exerting their best efforts with the aid of the United States, can again become strong nations of free men rather than slaves.

The momentous question is "What can we do to change this prevalent attitude of defeatism and the belief that America is only interested in its own future foreign trade and its protection against Russian Communism, rather than in the welfare of Europe?"

To counteract this defeatism and this suspicion of American motives, which is frequently deliberately fostered by malicious lies emanating from inside the iron curtain, we must prove that American private capitalism has a soul, or

high ideals, principles of action and rules of conduct without which no nation can be truly free. American capitalism rests on the inherent conviction that justice requires that man should reap where he has sown; that the products of his labor, his sacrifice and foresight belong to him as an individual. It has been nurtured and maintained by the free economic activity based on that conviction. It has survived many ideological and experimental attacks, and the doubts, fears and warnings of men in high places only because the capitalistic principle has yielded the highest production of wealth for all in the national group and for each member of that group.

Measured by the billions in gifts it has bestowed on other nations in times of disaster and by its ingenuity and hard work in two world wars to prevent tyranny—all without asking for domination or territory—the soul of American capitalism is revealed in its true light. Is it not now time that our government dinned into the ears of doubters the evidence that American capitalism does have permanency based on principles? In revealing our principles we should demonstrate that American capitalism does not require continually expanding foreign markets for its survival but is a champion of human freedom among all nations. If government is to carry out this educational program to help the administrator of the ERP agency do a successful job, we who are charged with the leadership of American business must join with other thought leaders to insist that these seeds of true understanding are widely sown at home and abroad.

Since it is largely through a misunderstanding of motives and purposes that friendship between nations is destroyed, we cannot afford, rich as we are, to export equipment and food without exporting an understanding that our motives are to preserve human freedom rather than to expand the powers of a seemingly charitable empire-building Uncle Sam. Unless we firmly meet and drown out the hostile voice of the Comintern, by our own inspirational actions and declarations, every commitment we make, whether it be economic or military, will likely be misunderstood both at home and abroad.

The time for compromise, indecision, balancing of concessions between the right and left and the unjust diversion of wealth through taxation from those who earn it to those who demand it, is past. Our intellectual leadership must somehow be reinducted with the true principles of capitalism and induced to give them a clear voice that can be heard and understood throughout the world. Although admitting that American capitalism is not perfect our leadership should make it clear to the world that its progress toward perfection must be made through correcting unjust competition rather than changing to some other governmental system.

Only by convincing our nation's leaders of the need to make the soul of American capitalism articulate will this nation be able to assume the true leadership the liberty loving people of the world so desperately need.



# Gardening for Exercise and Abundance

By M. M. MOORE, Staff Writer

THE "Victory" Garden of wartime has this year given way to the "Freedom" Garden, with the urgencies of the world food situation keynoting the nation's effort to meet a goal of twenty-million Freedom Gardens for 1948.

With so much of the world suffering from hunger and malnutrition, and with the productive facilities of war-ravaged lands only partially restored, Americans are again being asked to share their relative abundance of foods with less fortunate people abroad.

The long-range objectives of improving health and nutritional standards through the activity of gardening and consumption of fruits and vegetables and the improvement and beautification of home grounds and community surroundings again play an important role in the national garden program.

The home and community improvement and productive phases of gardening are but a part of the gains to be realized from an active program. Home gardening can mean much more to a family than merely a source of food. It provides healthful recreation and

education for every member of the family. It develops teamwork and fellowship between family members of all ages.

The support of civic, industrial and business leaders in a community is required to initiate action and to maintain continuing enthusiasm and interest in a community-wide gardening program. Much of Connecticut's industrial management sparked the Victory Garden program through the war years by urging home gardening among their employees, and even so-called factory gardening on plots of unused company property. That same sponsorship and encouragement should again be incorporated in the employee and community relations programs planned by Connecticut industry this year.

For communities who wish to harness a common interest in gardening to foster an aggressive community-wide program, the United States Department of Agriculture suggests the following plan:

1. Meeting of leaders, and meetings with city officials, to map plans for action.
2. Enlistment of support of local government officials, industry, groups

and organizations, real estate dealers, and park boards. The latter two groups can be particularly helpful in securing land for garden plots.

3. An active Garden Information Center, designed to serve as a focal point for educational information and publicity activities.

4. Contests and prizes to stimulate program zeal. Enlist support of daily newspapers, radio, or other acceptable agencies.

5. Full participation by youth groups in planning and in programs; school gardens, special contests and shows for children.

6. Practical demonstrations, tours, and exhibits.

7. Guidance through window displays, pictorial features, etc.

8. Better homes and garden shows, harvest festivals.

9. Establishment or reactivation of food preservation centers.

The 1948 Freedom Garden Program, to be complete, must naturally be followed up with an aggressive program of food preservation. Through home storage and food preservation, the advantages of gardening are real-

(Continued on page 34)

SCENES similar to the ones pictured below must be reenacted by thousands of employees of Connecticut industries this spring and summer if we are to attain the abundance needed to hold down food prices while meeting the food requirements of many war-torn countries this year. Connecticut industrial management can cast a practical vote for freedom and for improved health and morale of their employees by encouraging the planting of "Freedom" gardens either on land provided by the company or on the employees' own land or rental area.





# Button, Button; They've Got the Buttons



A DISPLAY of unusual pictorial buttons from the extensive collection of the Waterbury Companies, Inc., Waterbury.

A TREASURE house of buttons is stored in the recently dedicated button museum of the Waterbury Companies, Inc., one of the oldest button-manufacturing firms in the country.

This collection is considered by button historians in Waterbury as the largest general collection of buttons in the world. More than 13,000 buttons of numerous categories are displayed on mounted frames and are expertly catalogued. In addition, some 10,000 are on temporary boards, several thousand others are in sample books, and many thousands more are strung or about to be strung.

The curator of this museum is Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Gilpatric, who has been collecting buttons and doing research work in the button field for 12 years. She knows countless anecdotes about the rare items in the museum and how Mr. Kaynor went about buying buttons for the collection.

She points out that the third big revival of button-collecting as a hobby is now under way throughout the country and that the hobby now rates second in number of collectors. Stamp collectors are first and coins third.

Among the most interesting buttons on display at the museum is a specimen of the first order filled by the

company, then known as A. Benedict Co. This is a pewter button which has in the center a foliated "I" (for Infantry). This type of button was worn by American infantrymen in the War of 1812. There are also four buttons worn by George Washington and others on which his face is engraved. The firm has made buttons for American military men in all the wars this

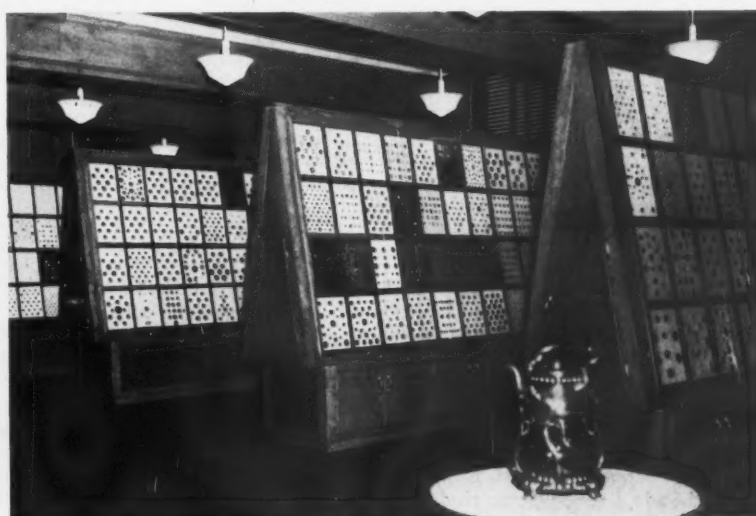
country has fought since 1812. It is still making military buttons.

There are 22 types of "log cabin" buttons used for the William H. Harrison campaign in 1840. These buttons, which are among the most valuable campaign buttons, show different types of log cabins. The interesting angle in studying these buttons is that

(Continued on page 44)



THESE TWO VIEWS show the museum of the Waterbury Companies which houses what is reputed to be the largest general collection of buttons in the world.



# Costs, Prices, and Break-even Points

By CHARLES R. STEVENSON, *President, Stevenson, Jordan & Harrison, Inc.*

ALTHOUGH it is safe to say that practically all of the nation's large industries have concerned themselves with the problem of how to lower their present high break-even point, there is a good possibility that some of the smaller companies employing from 10 to 100, or even up to 300 or more persons, may not have had the time to give this vexing and threatening problem the consideration it deserves. Believing that this problem of costs, prices and break-even points deserves real study and planning to pave the way for possible period of reduced demand, Connecticut Industry reproduces below the important points of an address given by Mr. Stevenson at the November, 1947, meeting of the New England Council. It is at once interesting, humorous and helpful in highlighting this particular problem.

THE problems of management are many and varied and require great skill, great experience, great knowledge, and great patience. The basic problem is to operate the company one is running profitably, with due regard to the public interest. When I say public interest, I mean the interest of the workers, the buyers of your products and the suppliers of your raw materials.

To run a business profitably, the manager must have a thorough understanding of the relation that exists between costs, selling prices and volume. Generally speaking, most managers do have a pretty fair understanding of these relationships, but I believe it worth while today to review our understanding because certain things are happening that carry the possibilities of great danger and severe losses to our industrial enterprises.

Let us then renew our understanding in the simplest way possible.

Various partners and experts on our staff have developed these relationships in a highly technical way, and we have published several pamphlets dealing with these matters which we call the mathematics of management.

I am a simple-minded individual, and I have to think of these things in terms I myself can understand. Here is the way I explain these relationships to myself.

Let us assume that I have invented a simple household appliance that can be made out of material that I can buy at a local hardware store. Furthermore, to produce this appliance requires no machinery, and all that I need is a bright girl to put the parts together.

It so happens that such a girl, named Susie, lives down the road from

my house and I find that she is willing to put the parts together in my orchard, at \$1.00 apiece. The parts cost \$1.00, so I have a direct cost of \$2.00 for each appliance.

Now comes the question of how to sell the product and at what price.

I go down to the village and I see the hardware man and he says yes, he thinks he can sell a good many of these appliances. He says there is another appliance on the market that will do about the same thing but that he thinks mine is much better. He thinks, however, that we have got to make our price competitive with the competing appliance. He says he thinks he can sell our appliances for \$5.00 apiece. He wants to make 20% on the selling price, so he agrees to pay me \$4.00 apiece for my device. Very good.

I now have a nice little business. Susie is assembling ten of the appliances a day. I am paying her \$1.00 apiece, or \$10.00 a day. My materials cost me \$1.00 apiece, or \$10.00 a day, and I am selling them for \$4.00 apiece, or \$40.00 a day. I am making \$2.00 apiece, or \$20.00 a day.

However, cold weather is coming on so Susie cannot work in the orchard any longer. I have to go down to the village to rent a work place for Susie. I do so, I find a wing of a garage with a table and chair, comfortably heated, and I agree to pay \$5.00 a day for the space.

Now my situation is becoming more complicated. I can look at the thing two ways. If Susie continues to make, and the hardware man continues to buy, ten a day, I have an additional indirect cost of 50¢ an appliance, or a total cost of \$2.50, and my profit drops to the difference between \$4.00

and \$2.50, and becomes \$1.50 per appliance, or \$15.00 a day. That is one way of looking at it.

But another way of looking at it is that for my basic profit of \$2.00 each, the first 2½ appliances I make pay for the space and I make my basic profit of \$2.00 on the other 7½ units. In other words, I have established a break-even point of 2½ units. If I make and sell less than 2½ units, I lose money. If I make and sell more than 2½ units, I save all of the increment profit of \$2.00 each on the other 7½.

Let us now establish a couple of definitions.

"Direct Cost" is the out-of-pocket cost for labor and material. These direct costs remain the same for each article produced, no matter how many of an article we make and sell.

"Indirect Cost" is the money we spend over and above our Direct Cost. The amounts so spent generally remain fixed and are sometimes called "Fixed Costs." But when applied to unit of the product, the amount charged to each unit of product varies with the number produced. Thus, if I have an indirect or fixed expenditure of \$5.00 a day, the indirect or variable cost becomes 50¢ each if we make 10, or \$2.00 each if we make 2½.

Increment profit is the difference between the direct or fixed cost and the selling price. Out of this increment profit must come the indirect or variable costs.

Well, let's go back to Susie and the appliance shop.

The hardware man tells me he cannot sell my appliance for \$5.00 any more because a new competitive device has been placed on the market that retails for \$4.00, and that if I want to sell any of my devices he has got to meet that price. However, he says he will still be satisfied with his 20% margin, so I agree to reduce my price to him to \$3.20.

Now my whole situation has changed. My direct cost remains at \$2.00 but my increment profit has dropped to \$1.20, my indirect cost remains at \$5.00 a day and I now have to make 4 1/16 appliances before I can save any of my increment profit.

In other words, my break-even point is now  $4 \frac{1}{16}$  devices instead of  $2 \frac{1}{2}$ .

I continue to make my increment profit of \$1.20 on  $5 \frac{5}{6}$  devices, or \$7.00 a day. Not so good. But worse is coming.

Susie says she will not make the devices for \$1.00 any more; she wants \$1.25. I say I cannot afford to pay it, that she is making good money at \$10.00 a day, and that I can get plenty of other people to do the job for \$1.00. "Oh, no, you won't," she says. "Why not," I ask. "Because I will walk up and down in front of the shop and pull the hair of any girl that comes near the place." "You can't do that," I tell her. "I'll have the policeman lock you up." "Oh, no, you won't," she says. "Why not," I inquire. "Because I and my family and friends have more votes than any other group in the village; we elected him and if he touches me, out he will go." She has me there, and I agree to pay her \$1.25.

Worse is coming.

The hardware man from whom I buy my parts comes to see me. "Sorry," he says, "I have got to get more money for the parts." "How much," I ask. "25¢ more," he says, "making \$1.25 in all." I squirm around a good deal, talk to hardware men in other villages, but it all ends by my agreeing to pay him \$1.25.

Now what is my situation?

My direct costs have increased from \$2.00 per unit to \$2.50 a unit, and my increment profit has declined from \$1.20 to 70¢, the difference between my selling price of \$3.20 and my direct cost of \$2.50.

My indirect cost remains at \$5.00 a day. And I now have to sell seven and a fraction appliances a day to make the \$5.00. I am now making a profit of 70¢ each on three appliances, or \$2.10 a day. Something has to be done.

I go to see the hardware man. I tell him I have got to increase my price because my costs have gone up. He agrees that this is fair, but tells me if we raise the price we will cut down the sales. "Suppose we make the price \$4.50 instead of \$4.00. That just covers the 50¢ increase in the direct cost. You pay me \$3.60 instead of \$3.20 and I will absorb 10¢ of the increase myself." I thought this would be pretty good for it would increase my increment profit to \$1.10 each. How many could we sell at that price? "Well," he says, "I don't know but I should think about seven." "Well then," I say, "that will be a little better

because I will make an increment profit of \$7.70 a day, my direct cost will still be \$5.00 and I will make \$2.70 a day. Not too good but better." That is, it was better until the garage man came along and raised my rent \$1.00 a day, so my indirect cost is now \$6.00.

With my increment profit at \$1.10, my break-even point is now  $5 \frac{1}{2}$  devices a day and my retained profit is \$1.70.

Now all this probably sounds very childish and elemental, and of course it is. But I do think that sometimes over-simplification is worthwhile. It enables us to brush away a lot of complications and unessentials, and to look at the bare bones of our problem.

All business simply repeats with endless variety, endless complications, endless difficulties, the story of my device and Susie.

It seems to me that perhaps the most important thing for management today is to so arrange its accounting and control records that the basic facts of business are constantly accurate and understandable. This is not an easy task.

Direct costs vary with human efficiency, with technological developments, with shrewd purchasing, with economic use of thousands of materials. But note this—there is always an ascertainable direct cost for labor and material for every article manufactured.

Selling prices will seldom be made on the basis of costs and scientific study of market acceptance. Selling prices are made through custom, usage, the interplay of competition, and by balancing greed for profit against the fear of lost volume. After all, there always is a selling price and the increment profit is the difference between the selling price and the direct cost.

Out of this increment profit must come the indirect costs. Indirect costs cover a multitude of expenditures—depreciation, maintenance and repairs, indirect labor, supervision, selling, advertising—all sorts of expenditures. Many of these expenditures can be moved up or down in relation to volume, but they are not direct costs and must come out of increment profit.

In the years that have passed since the beginning of the war in 1939, strange things have happened to American business. Competition has been almost negligible. We have been operating in a seller's market. We have been able to secure sufficient volume to run our plants at practical capacity. Selling prices have been controlled by

good judgment on the part of business, by social consciousness and, during the war years, by OPA. During these years all of our costs have increased. Direct costs have increased seventy to eighty per cent. These increases have been due to the increased wages that we are paying our workers, and to the increased costs of raw materials brought about by the increased wages which our material suppliers have had to pay their workers.

Practically all direct costs simply reflect the cost of labor. Everything we buy is a product of labor, and as labor goes up for us and goes up for others, they must increase the price of their products in the same way that we have had to increase the price of our products.

Not only have our direct costs gone up but our indirect costs have gone up. Wages for indirect workers have increased in the same way that wages have increased for direct workers. Salaries for clerical workers and for our supervisory forces have increased, not to the same extent, but largely.

Costs of supplies have increased. Costs of selling have increased. We ourselves as managers have allowed indirect costs to increase on the mistaken theory that the Government pays a substantial part of them through the heavy taxes that have been assessed against industry.

Leaving out for the moment the effect of increased money supply, we can see that these conditions have required substantial increases in our prices. We have struggled to retain increment profit, and I think in most cases we have retained it.

But as the indirect costs have increased, our break-even point has been constantly pushed higher. If a company's break-even point is at 60% or 65% of capacity (where a good many companies' break-even points were before the war) it can readily be seen what a dangerous situation now exists where the break-even points of many of our companies have been pushed up to 85% or 90%.

True, the increment profit on the last 10% or 15% gives very satisfactory returns on investment, and many of our companies are making very satisfactory profits because they are running at practical capacity.

What is going to happen to these companies at the first decline in volume of business? Remember that just as profits pile up terrifically when one goes over the break-even point, losses

(Continued on page 34)



# Needed: Jobs for the Tuberculous

By J. W. HEKELEY, *State Supervisor, Rehabilitation of the Tuberculous, Division of Rehabilitation*

**T**HE employee is a prime consideration in business today. A good employee is one of industry's most important assets. The factory, machines, material and market can be fully utilized only if the employer has a good working force. It should be noted that highly skilled men and women are often overlooked by industry because they have some disability.

I wish to make particular mention of the tuberculous who are physically able to start work on a part-time basis and the contribution they are able to make to industry if given a chance. We appreciate the opportunities industry has given the tuberculous who are able to be employed on a full-time basis; nevertheless, there remains a large number in this group who are physically able to work but who must start on a part-time basis.

One reason advanced by industry for not hiring people with limited work tolerance is that the part-time worker is difficult to fit into the shop or office routine. However, the problem encountered here is not very different from that involved in the adjustment of a new employee. In most cases, it is reasonable to expect that the peak efficiency of a new worker will not be reached within a few days, and that in some instances it will require weeks. Similarly, it may be said of the tuberculous worker that he is on a part-time basis only until he develops tolerance for a full day's work—a goal which he may soon attain. In most instances, in a short time the part-time worker becomes a very efficient employee whose quality and quantity of work is comparable to that of others and whose loyalty and constancy are unquestionably above average.

Certainly society as a whole benefits from the dividend which such a reclaimed worker represents. Not only does it give the individual an opportunity to take his rightful place in society, but it saves the taxpayer money by avoiding the expense of hospitalizing the worker and caring for his dependent family. In other words, the taxpayer should realize that he is paying for the support of many persons who are not able to secure suitable jobs and who because of



**IN TRAINING**—Training is provided to enable client to qualify for employment as maintenance man on office machinery.

maladjustment have a recurrence of the disease.

The Division of Rehabilitation provides services to the tuberculous for the express purpose of preparing them for employment. The Division of Rehabilitation evaluates the vocational assets of the individual, provides training, when necessary, for specific types of jobs and has available pertinent vocational and diagnostic information on each applicant.



**ON THE JOB**—Client has completed training and is now employed. Employer states the quality and quantity of work is satisfactory.

The Division of Rehabilitation makes no attempt to place workers in positions for which they are not qualified. In fact, the Division insists that qualifying factors be scientifically determined in each case, and, if necessary, that training be provided to enable the individual to qualify if he or she has definite aptitudes in a specific field. The record of the past ten years offers definite evidence of satisfactory performance on the part of hundreds of these applicants. The present lack of employment opportunities for this group constitutes a serious problem. The solution will benefit not only the worker but industry and the State as a whole. However, industry holds the key which can unlock employment opportunities for persons physically impaired by tuberculosis.

The Division of Rehabilitation stands ready to cooperate with industry in every way possible in solving the problem of employing the tuberculous. Any question which a prospective employer may have should be referred to this Division. We believe that much can be accomplished for Connecticut's physically handicapped through cooperative planning for their employment.



# First Industrial Recreation Clinic Held in New Britain

**T**HAT there is a rapidly increasing interest in industrial recreation programs was indicated by the number of representatives who attended the One Day Industrial Recreation Clinic held in New Britain January 21, 1947, under the sponsorship of the New Britain Y. M. C. A. Industrial Council.

Originally set up to provide information regarding various phases of industrial recreation to plants in the central Connecticut area, the clinic was thrown open to all industries in the state after requests to attend had been received from plants situated in other localities.

The clinic was so planned that representatives received a maximum amount of information during the twelve hours the clinic was in session. The 69 delegates who represented 37 Connecticut industries, 6 Y. M. C. A.'s, the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and one town recreation department, in addition to having the opportunity of hearing speakers on many subjects pertaining to industrial recreation were supplied with a voluminous amount of mimeographed and printed material to assist them in setting up or expanding programs in their respective plants.

Following the welcome extended by Everett R. Johnson, general secretary of the New Britain "Y", a county fair system of round table discussions got under way. The delegates were divided into groups and the various subjects were covered several times so that each representative had the opportunity of participating in the six sessions. The subjects covered were: Programs for Women, Mrs. Grace Collins, Director of Women's Activities, Landers, Fray & Clark; Selling Industrial Recreation to Management, Arthur Johnson, Employment Manager, New Britain Machine Company; New Trends and Ideas in Industrial Recreation, John E. Tobin, Time Study Engineer, Corbin Cabinet Lock Division, American Hardware and Chairman of the "Y" Industrial Recreation Committee; Finding and Maintaining Interest, Eben Strong, Jr., "Y" Industrial Secretary; Programs For Older Employees, Arthur Maltman, Director of Training,



RECREATION FOR OLDER EMPLOYEES is the topic of discussion under the leadership of Arthur Maltman, Director of Training, Fafnir Bearing Company, during the one day Industrial Recreation Clinic conducted by the New Britain Y. M. C. A. Industrial Council.

Fafnir Bearing Company; Procurement and Maintenance of Facilities, William Cullen, Chemical Engineer, The Stanley Works.

Roy C. Oldershaw, Personnel Manager of the Skinner Chuck Company and President of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Council, served as chairman of the luncheon meeting at which Clarence Brewer, field representative of the National Recreation Association, spoke. His subject was, "Do's and Don'ts of Industrial Recreation."

At the first session in the afternoon Albert Havlick of the Fafnir Bearing Company served as chairman at a meeting during which the discussions conducted in the morning were summarized by the various group leaders. Following that Robert Baker, Recreation Director of The Stanley Works, spoke on Organizing and Administering a Recreation Program. Later Fred Martin, Assistant Personnel Director, The Stanley Works, spoke on Financ-

(Continued on page 32)



LUNCHEON MEETING at the One-day Industrial Recreation Clinic conducted by Recreation Committee of the Y. M. C. A. Industrial Council, New Britain, Connecticut.

# New Industries of Connecticut

This article, one of a series, combines an old company foundation with new ideas of new management.

**S**ORENSEN & PETERS was originally established in 1880 under the name of H. G. Shepard & Sons of New Haven, Conn. It was purchased in 1932 by Pratt, Read & Company of Ivoryton, Conn., and during the war years was devoted to the manufacture of landing skids for C-4A troop gliders and other bent parts of gliders. In 1945, Ernest A. Peters and Chris P. Sorensen, both of whom were in the employ of Pratt, Read & Company (Mr. Peters as Production Manager of the Experimental Department and Mr. Sorensen as Woodworking Supervisor), purchased the woodbending division from Pratt, Read & Co. and moved it to Mechanic Street, Pawcatuck, Conn., where it is now located.

The original owners, Shephard & Sons, catered wholly to specialized wood bendings for the carriage trade and some very specialized furniture bendings. One of the main outlets in those days, as well as now, was supplying the various bent wood parts for the horse-racing sulky trade. Practically all the different parts of a racing sulky are composed of bent wood, in-

**EQUIPMENT** for steaming and bending of the wood is of the most modern type. Illustration below shows a bending press.



**PLANT OF** Sorensen & Peters, Pawcatuck, Conn., where specialized wood bending is carried on.

corporating double and compound bends.

Since the business has been taken over by its new owners, Sorensen and Peters, Inc., many additional woodbending presses have been installed and the company now supplies many large furniture factories with bent wood parts. These parts are shipped all over the country for a wide variety of uses.

A brief listing follows: boomerangs, plow handles, truck bows, boat stems, chair backs, hockey sticks, bent arms for living-room suites, wheelhouseings, etc. Some of the large consumers of bent products are manufacturers of restaurant and hotel chairs, such as Chairmasters, Inc., and Eastern Equipment Sales Co., both of New York

*(Continued on page 31)*

**A SAMPLING** of wood bending jobs handled by Sorensen & Peters. The company shapes wood to the required shapes for everything from boomerangs to boat stems.



# NEWS FORUM

This department includes a digest of news and comment about Connecticut Industry of interest to management and others desiring to follow industrial news and trends.

**THE UNIQUE YEAR - LONG EXHIBIT** of the New Haven Railroad, featuring a typical New England village where compact Southern New England will show its products, some in the actual process of manufacture, was officially opened on Friday, February 17, on the east balcony of Grand Central Terminal, New York.

After a grand preview with music and a half-hour radio show, the exhibit was opened to the public, free of charge, daily from 10 to 10.

Many of the machines whose whirring and humming have contributed to make Southern New England the nation's most highly concentrated industrial area, will be displayed in operation on "Main Street—Southern New England." At other exhibits, old-time New England hand craftsmen are seen actually at work doing jobs which still require the skills handed down for generations.

Howard S. Palmer, president of the New Haven Railroad; Grover Whalen, New York's official greeter; Norris W. Ford, executive vice president of the Manufacturers Association of Connecticut; William J. Russell, director of the New York State Department of Commerce; Harold W. Tucker, president of Associated Industries of Rhode Island; and Roy Williams of Massachusetts, representing state in-

dustrial commissions, participated in the radio broadcast marking the official opening of the exhibit.

Among the industries represented for the first month of the exhibit are: R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company, Wallingford; William L. Gilbert Clock Corporation, Winsted; New Departure Company, Bristol; Pepperidge Farm Incorporated; Underwood Corporation, Hartford; Fuller Brush Company, Hartford; and Veeder-Root Corporation, Hartford.

★ ★ ★

**PRODUCTION OF** Hamilton Standard Propellers' new hollow-steel blade rose to a new high during the last half of 1947, surpassing during one month the production of duralumin blades, according to the division's general manager, Erle Martin.

Hamilton Standard has worked out several revolutionary new manufacturing processes in evolving the design of the blade, which comprises a shell with a central spar as its main stress-carrying member. The blade's air spaces are filled with a hard sponge synthetic rubber to increase sectional rigidity.

The new type blades are now flying on Martin 202s, Lockheed 649 Gold Plate Constellations and the Consolidated Vultee 240. They will also be

## The Cover



**THIS MONTH'S COVER** will remind C. I. readers that the season is again at hand for Izaak Walton's to test their skill on stream and lake. For young and old alike, the fascination of trying to outwit the wary trout is as persistent as ever and, although creels be empty, there are few true sportsmen who will deny that angling holds more pleasure than the catch itself. Photo by Josef Scaylea.

used on U. S. Air Force and U. S. Navy aircraft.

★ ★ ★

**THE ANNUAL STATEMENT** of the Connecticut Power Company, New London, reveals that the company plans extensive plant improvements in the next two years to cost \$4.2 million. In connection with the statement Samuel Ferguson, chairman of the board, announced that the expansion program includes new steam boiler capacity at Stamford and major system improvements in Manchester, Middletown, New London, Torrington and elsewhere in the territory served.

The statement reported operating revenue of \$11,871,549 for 1947 as compared with \$10,621,490 in 1946. Expenses, including depreciation and

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## What Is Management Doing About The High Break-Even Point?

While it is conceded that wage increases and high material costs—the principal causes of the current high break-even point—are beyond management's control, stockholders want to know what measures are being taken to reduce the ratio of costs to sales volume.

A policy of "wait and see" means that current profits are threatened both by the impending third round of wage increases and by declines in demand and prices which are sure to come.

An alert, aggressive policy, on the other hand, can make of this emergency an opportunity not only to increase the immediate security of the company, but also to strengthen it for the years of keen competition ahead.

Of the eight basic ways to reduce the break-even point, some may be difficult for many companies to apply. They must be studied nevertheless for whatever advantage they can offer.

One way, however, is available to every company and, if applied with discernment and experience, not only assures relief in the immediate future, but produces increasing returns over the years.

We will gladly discuss, without obligation on your part, how you may successfully reduce your break-even point.

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taxes were \$9,887,994 in 1947 as compared with \$8,006,172 in 1946.

★ ★ ★

**THE CUSHMAN CHUCK COMPANY** of Hartford, has announced an entirely new series of high speed air cylinders as an addition to the complete line of Cushman air-operated power chucking equipment.

Designed especially to meet the needs of advanced machine tool applications the high speed cylinders are said to assure trouble-free service under conditions where previous designs have proved inadequate.

Cylinder bodies are aluminum alloy forgings of high tensile strength and are finished with lapped bores assuring an efficient air seal. They are available in the 4½", 6" and 8" sizes.

★ ★ ★

**ENGINEERED TO CUT MAINTENANCE COSTS**, Federal NOARK motor starters, manufactured by Federal Electric Products Co., Newark and Hartford, are designed to reduce substantially the time necessary to renew contacts.

The motor starters incorporate a simplified responsive element, ball bearing action, and a rapid method of coil replacement. Its simple operation is described this way: When one end of the solid silver contact is pressed down, the whole contact slides out of its groove without effort. The new contact slides in just as easily.



The Federal NOARK Motor Starter

★ ★ ★

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** of Hartford-Empire Company, Hartford, have elected John R. Hobson secretary of the company to succeed Arthur T. Safford, Jr., who has been made executive vice president of Plax Corporation, wholly owned subsidiary of Hartford-Empire. Miss Margaret E. Olmsted was elected assistant secretary of



Hartford-Empire, succeeding Mr. Hobson.

Mr. Safford joined the company in 1928 as assistant secretary, after study at the Harvard Law School. He became secretary in 1931 and general counsel in 1945. Since 1942 he has also served as vice president and general manager of Plax Corporation.

Mr. Hobson joined the firm's patent department in 1929 and became assistant secretary in 1941. A native of Washington, D. C., he attended George Washington University there.

A graduate of Colby Junior College and Goucher College, Miss Olmsted joined Hartford Empire in 1938.

★ ★ ★

**ELMER P. BRADLEY**, vice president and general manager of Southern New England Telephone Company, New Haven, retired recently, after 41 years of service to the telephone industry. He is being succeeded by Lucius S. Rowe, formerly assistant general manager.

After 17 years' experience in New York and New Jersey, Mr. Bradley joined the Connecticut firm in 1924, and played a major role in that company's consistent growth in facilities and service.

★ ★ ★

**THE AMERICAN DYEING CORPORATION**, Rockville, has recently purchased three pieces of property, including the main buildings, power house, cement mill and water power equipment now being used by the corporation.

The second is a building formerly used for storage, with an overhead passageway to the main building. The third is an island in Paper Mill Pond. The company has been operating in Rockville since November, 1936.

★ ★ ★

**A TIRE OF SUPER SIZE** for greater comfort and ease of operation was placed in production recently by the Norwalk Tire and Rubber Co., Norwalk. This new product will be constructed of 67 per cent natural rubber, as compared to the approximately 50 per cent used in building tires now.

According to John W. Whitehead, president of the company, the improved tire has 26 per cent more air volume and will yield up to 34 per cent more mileage.

The "Super-Aircraft," as the new tire has been named, will mean less driving fatigue, less brake pressure and

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better steering. President Whitehead estimated that within two years the new tire will be in general use throughout the nation.

★ ★ ★

**PLASTIC MANUFACTURERS, INC.**, Stamford, announced recently the appointment of Monroe G. Smith as treasurer and secretary of the firm.

Mr. Smith, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, served during the war as a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and was formerly assistant comptroller of Standard Brands, Inc., New York.

He replaces Ernest Johnson, who resigned from the firm recently.

★ ★ ★

**PURCHASE OF THE OPERATING ASSETS** of the William Schollhorn Co., New Haven, by Sargent and Company, was recently announced by executives of both firms.

The purchase included Schollhorn trade marks and patents and the rights to continue the manufacture of the nationally famous Schollhorn and Bernard pliers and special purpose tools. Included also are machinery and other assets but not the building.

The 200 employees of the Schollhorn company will continue to be employed under the new ownership.

★ ★ ★

**IT'S DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE** that there exists a test tube weighing nearly 15 tons. But such a test tube, 43 feet long, was recently manufactured by Industrial Sound Control,

Hartford, specialists in making sound control equipment.

Carl W. Lemmerman, head of the firm, revealed that the huge tube was custom-built from perforated metals to meet the stringent requirements of highly advanced experimentation with "ram jet" aircraft motors.

Ram jet motors, because they generate as much as 3,000 degrees of heat and expel gases at the rate of 3,000 miles per hour, cannot be tested safely in anything but these specially built tubes.

Industrial Sound Control, established by Mr. Lemmerman in 1936, is said to handle about 90 per cent of the aircraft test cell installations in the United States and Canada.

★ ★ ★

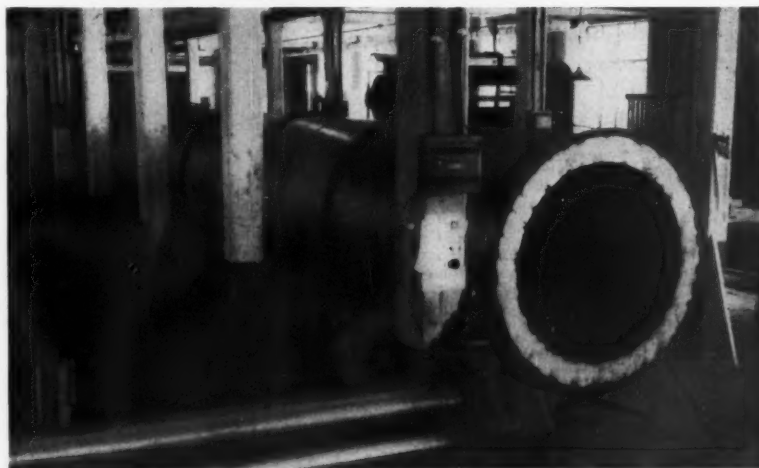
**BURDON P. HYDE**, vice president of the Scovill Manufacturing Company, Waterbury, since 1938, died recently in Waterbury Hospital.

A prominent figure in local civic and municipal affairs, Mr. Hyde played an important part in the reorganization of the Waterbury YMCA. He was a trustee of Taft School, from which he was graduated, for many years, and was also a trustee of Saint Margaret's School until his death.

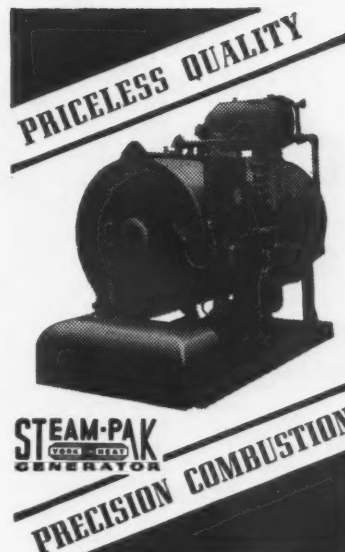
He was graduated from Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, in 1908, and became associated with Scovill that same year.

★ ★ ★

**CASH AWARDS** totalling \$10,197.28 were paid during 1947 to employees of the Pratt and Whitney Air-



HERE IS THE 43-FOOT, 15 ton test tube, as it stands ready for shipment at the plant of Industrial Sound Control, Hartford.



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the effort. He never needs to interrupt *my* important work. His letters, telegrams, memos . . . yes, even his *telephone conversations* are recorded by SOUNDScriber. And . . . he says that SOUNDScriber has made me a *better secretary* . . . more valuable to him. Now we're a perfect team.

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craft Division of United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, under a new employee suggestion plan which went into effect last March 17.

Of the 375 awards made during 1947, the highest, \$679.43 went to Joseph Blanchard for suggesting an improvement in a grinding operation.

Under the plan, if the savings effected by the suggestion can be measured in terms of dollars, the contributor receives a percentage of the gross saving estimated to be made by the division in the six months immediately following its implementation.

★ ★ ★

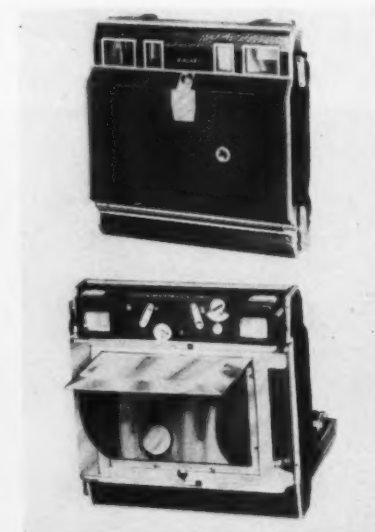
**RETRACTIBLE TEST LEADS** have recently been added to the product line of Koiled Kords, Inc., Hamden. These test leads, in the conventional red and black colors, are made in forty-eight inch retracted lengths which will extend to twenty feet.

According to the maker, any type of test lead terminals may be applied to Koiled Kords as easily as to straight cord.

★ ★ ★

**AT THE PLANTS OF** The Kalart Company, Inc., Stamford and Plainville, the Kalart Camera, or "the camera of tomorrow," as company officials call it, is now in production.

Significantly, the designers and manufacturers of the Kalart camera started their business careers as com-



**THE PROGRESSIVE NEW** type camera now being produced by The Kalart Company, Inc., at its plants in Stamford and Plainville.



mercial photographers. They became manufacturers of photographic equipment because of a deep-felt desire to take the guesswork out of photography so that the man behind the camera would be free to concentrate on his subject without the worry of technical problems.

The company's first products include the Kalart Range Finder, the first synchronized range finder ever produced; the Kalart Speed Flash and the Kalart Focuspot. With these Kalart camera accessories gaining acceptance of professional and amateur photographers, the idea of developing a camera with these units built in, rather than attached as "afterthoughts," was born.

While the Kalart camera was still in its dream stage, Kalart decided to get the opinions of about 10,000 leading professional and amateur photographers concerning the ideal "camera of tomorrow."

The new camera which is now in production embodies many of those ideas, and is outstanding in that the accessories of yesterday are built in and made an integral part of the camera. It is compact, light in weight and balanced for easy handling.

★ ★ ★

**MILTON L. GEARING**, general manager of the New Departure Division of General Motors, recently announced the retirement of Charles R. Anderson of Bristol, as divisional comptroller for the company. George A. Stout of Grand Blanc, Michigan, has been appointed as his successor.

Mr. Anderson has been associated with the New Departure Division since 1901. In 1921 he became a director of the company and its resident comptroller. When the company was made an operating division of General Motors in 1933, he was elevated to the position of divisional comptroller.

★ ★ ★

**THE FOLLOWING EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL CHANGES** have recently been announced by Howard S. Palmer, president of the New Haven Railroad:

George T. Carmichael, appointed executive assistant in addition to his duties as vice president in charge of the accounting, public relations, advertising and industrial development departments.

Ernest C. Nickerson, formerly general traffic manager, appointed to the position of vice president in charge of the traffic department.

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# *Americans Still Have That Certain Touch*



Back in the days when enterprising Americans were pushing bands of steel from coast to coast, opening up vast new resources of natural wealth in the oil fields of Texas, the Mesabi iron ore range, and the timberlands of the Northwest, it appeared that all Americans had a charmed touch. Everything to which we set our hands, hearts and minds turned primitive resources into benefits for mankind almost overnight.

There are some among us today who take the dire view that America is a "has been". That our country has been milked dry of the spiritual and intellectual vigor which characterized its pioneer days, as well as our natural resources. Some even proclaim that our American way of life, with its emphasis on the rights and dignity of individual men, is anachronistic in a world which seems to put so much store in exaltation of the State.

Yet, despite the stresses and strains of the post-war period, our country stands head and shoulders above the rest of the world in terms of material goods and just as obviously in the realm of social progress. There is no limit to how high a man may aspire and he doesn't need a Party card to reach the top.

In no other country in the world do people enjoy as high a standard of living as we do here. Nowhere else are people protected and respected so much as individuals. And in no other nation does the future look so bright and hold forth so many promising opportunities as in America. Working together, our prospects are limitless. For we still have that certain touch.

**GENERAL  ELECTRIC**

**AN IMPORTANT PART OF CONNECTICUT**

J. Frank Doolan, formerly assistant to the president, appointed vice president in charge of operating, maintenance and engineering departments.

Henry F. McCarthy, formerly executive assistant to president, appointed resident vice president, representing the company in Eastern Massachusetts, with headquarters at Boston, Mass.

★ ★ ★

**WHITNEY CHAIN AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY** and Hanson Whitney Machine Company, Hartford, have recently merged into Whitney-Hanson Industries, Inc. According to Winthrop H. Whitney, board chairman of the new company, each company will be operated as a separate division of the new corporation. Together they have an employment of about 1,000 persons.

In addition to serving as chairman of the new board, Mr. Whitney will be general manager of the Whitney Chain division, while Einar A. Hanson, who has been president of Hanson-Whitney, will be president of the new corporation. Other officers of the new corporation are: Leon B. Reed,

executive vice president; Park C. Boyd, secretary; Gordon F. Gilmore, treasurer, and Harry C. Darling, assistant treasurer.

★ ★ ★

**THE ELECTION OF** Joseph J. Thayer, as director and vice president in charge of the box division of Hem-inway Corp., Waterbury, was announced recently by the company.

A native of Indiana, Mr. Thayer is a graduate of Purdue University. He was formerly chief engineer with J. L. Ferguson Co., Joliet, Illinois, and later was associated with General Foods Corp. for 15 years. Before joining the Waterbury firm he served as plant manager of the South Bend, Indiana plant of the Oliver Corp.

★ ★ ★

**TWO NEW CHANGES** in the executive staff of Niles-Bement-Pond Company, West Hartford, have been announced by Frederick U. Conard, president.

Leslie McArthur, manager of Chandler-Evans Division, was elected a vice

president, and J. L. Byrom was named to the post of manager of the division, succeeding Mr. McArthur.

The new vice president was educated in Scotland and came to this country in 1911. He was associated with Price Waterhouse & Co. until 1913 and later became vice president and general manager of Stewart Warner Corporation. In 1943 he joined the Underwood Corporation as executive assistant. He has been with the West Hartford firm since 1947.

Well known in the fields of engineering and production, Mr. Byrom joined the Chandler-Evans Division as a production and engineering executive in July, 1947. He had previously been associated with the Underwood Corporation, National Carbon Company, as well as Remington, Savage and Ithaca Gun companies.

At the same time Mr. Conard announced the resignation of Richard F. V. Stanton, vice president and assistant sales manager of machine tools.

★ ★ ★

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called for recently by Austin S. Igleheart, president of the General Foods Corporation, speaking before the annual dinner of the Traffic Club of New York.

Mr. Igleheart scored management as a whole for failing in its responsibility to develop the communication of ideas and information among people who work together in an enterprise. "Management has left open a wide hole through which its adversaries are driving half-truths and falsehoods," he said. He asked industry to support its premise in keeping people informed by building up an "affirmative faith" in what management itself is doing.

He further emphasized that: 1. Management is not doing a sufficient information job when "thirty-five million people remain unconvinced of the merit" of the system and only one

worker in five gets any facts at all about profits and wages.

2. Top management must support improved information to its employees until "every member of the term is asking questions and getting and giving answers."

3. Business heads must be frank rather than dispense half-truths or distortions of fact.

4. Managements' story must be told so that the ordinary person can understand it.

5. Business men must not be afraid to speak boldly and not be afraid to present their side of the question in controversial issues.

6. Management should be willing "to put time, effect and money into the task of vindicating itself before a questioning public."

THE GALLUP POLL has developed some interesting facts regarding the acceptance of the Taft-Hartley Act. Poll results indicate that only 25% of the public now favor repeal of the act as compared to 32 last August. Six months ago 21% favored revision of the act, and that figure has now dropped to 13%. Of those who favor revision, the number who suggest pro-labor changes is nearly equalled by those who advocate more stringent control of labor.

★ ★ ★

THE LARGEST EXPANSION in the history of U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc., is taking shape in Milford, where the company's Atlantic plant is now being more than doubled in size.

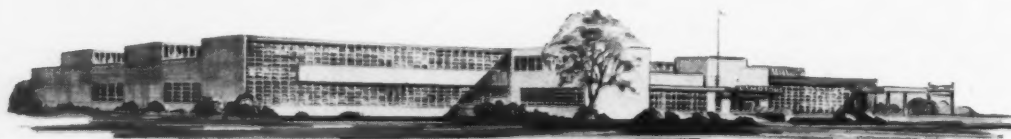
With the completion of the new facilities, which is expected in June this year, several hundred employees will be added to the payroll, thus opening positions for workers residing within a commuting distance from Milford.

The plant will be steel construction, monitor type, complete with latest type lighting, cranes, conveyors, and machine tools, and with the new foundry and auxiliary buildings will add over 75,000 square feet.

The firm was founded in 1908 and has pioneered many revolutionary advances in motor design and construction, including famous AutoStart Principle, asbestos-protection of windings, hollowshaft deep well turbine pump motor and incorporation of variable speed within the motor unit.

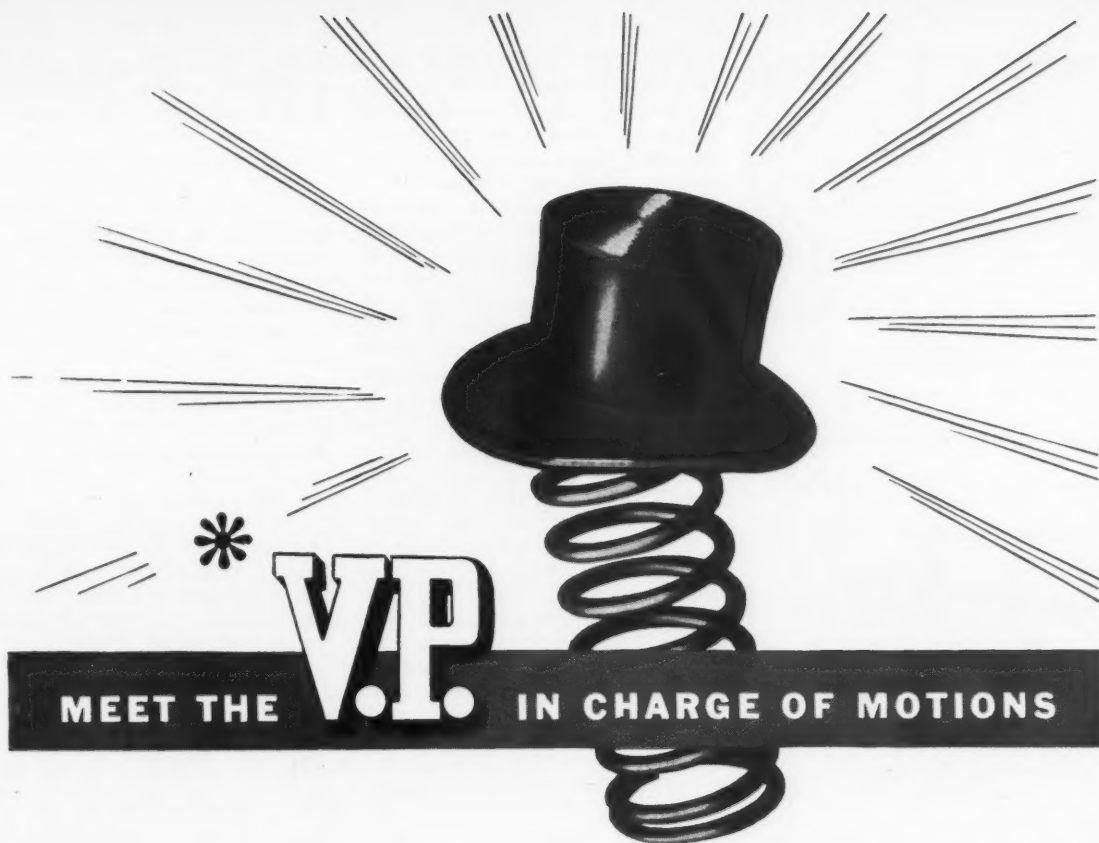
The company's Atlantic plant in Milford was established in 1940. By centering its manufacturing in Milford, U. S. Motors has made that section of Connecticut a real motor center. A staff of factory service engineers cover the entire eastern area to study the requirements of customers and make recommendations based upon reliable engineering knowledge.

Frank M. Mason, newly appointed vice president and general manager of the Atlantic plant, directs the firm's Connecticut operations.



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TWO TRINITY COLLEGE classes in applied psychology visited the personnel department of New Departure Division, General Motors Corporation, recently to study and analyze the personnel operations of the company.

Francis J. Deignan, the Trinity instructor who accompanied the students, selected that company's personnel department as "the most complete and best organized in the area," for a lab session in industrial personnel work. The classes toured the personnel offices and the plant hospital, then heard short talks on various phases of the department's program.

★ ★ ★

HARTFORD-EMPIRE COMPANY has announced the election of three new directors to Plax Corporation, its wholly-owned subsidiary. The three men are James C. Bailey, vice president and research director of Plax; Henry E. Griffith, sales manager, and Gerard C. Heldrich, factory manager.

Mr. Griffith has also been appointed secretary.

★ ★ ★

DEMANDS FROM FISHING LURE manufacturers for faster production and greater economy in bending spinner shafts, prompted Special Devices, Inc., Berlin, to develop a new tool attachment for a foot press which is said to expertly handle the requirements.

The manufacturer revealed that in one operation it is possible to finish one end of a spinner shaft requiring three bends, at the rate of 1200 per hour. After bending one end, the beads and spoon assembly is placed in position and the device then bends the other end with the same speed.

While the tool attachment's labor saving and economy features will ap-

peal to most spinner manufacturers and sporting goods dealers, the manufacturer also claims that quality will be improved through uniformity of spacing, tension and length.

★ ★ ★

DONALD F. CARPENTER, vice president and assistant general manager of Remington Arms, Bridgeport, has been appointed deputy to Secretary of Defense Forrestal "in atomic energy matters."

Mr. Carpenter becomes the new chairman of the Military Liaison committee, thus giving the office of the Secretary of Defense representation on the group which was created before that office was set up.

Last fall, David E. Lillienthal, chairman of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, appointed Mr. Carpenter to a special board of industrial consultants to assist the commission in making atomic energy discoveries more quickly available to industry.

★ ★ ★

THE STORY OF Palmer Bros. Engines, Inc., Cos Cob, is one which describes a sense of loyalty, pride and faith in the firm's heritage. In 1887, two conservative Connecticut brothers founded the company. They used their current earnings to gradually expand their facilities and improve their products until they attained a position of leadership in the marine engine field.

In July of 1945 the company was purchased by another firm which immediately launched extravagant expansion plans which unfortunately resulted in bankruptcy.

In December, 1947, a group of friends and former employees of the old Palmer Company purchased the assets of the corporation from the receiver. With all of the company's

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former key employees back on the payroll, production has been resumed on a complete line of gasoline, diesel marine and stationery engines.

The new management is headed by Raynal C. Bolling who has been associated with the company for fifteen years as assemblyman, test engineer, sales manager, production superintendent and vice president. Frank J. Hekma is vice president and treasurer and Charles W. Pettengill was elected secretary of the new corporation.

★ ★ ★

**THE CUNO ENGINEERING CORPORATION**, Meriden, through W. N. Guthrie, general manager, announced recently that it will sponsor a boy in The Record-Guernsey Chevrolet Soap Box Derby on July 5, with preference for a son or brother of an employee.

Application forms have been distributed to employees with invitations that they have sons or brothers fill it out and return it to the company's personnel department.

In offering sponsorship to a boy, Mr. Guthrie said the Cuno Corporation will give the entrant every possible assistance allowed under the official rules, including paying the entrance fee and counsel and advice from the men in the corporation's organization.

Boys between the ages of 11 and 15, from Meriden, Wallingford and Southington, will compete for the honor of representing Meriden in Akron, Ohio. The boys must construct their own racing car to meet official specifications.

★ ★ ★

**TWO NEW EXECUTIVE PERSONNEL** appointments were recently announced by the board of directors of R. Wallace and Sons Manufacturing Company, Wallingford. Miss Edith L. Schwink has been named assistant secretary and Frank D. Wooding, Jr., assistant treasurer.

Miss Schwink joined the Wallingford Company, which has since been absorbed by Wallace, in 1915, and four years later transferred to Wallace. She is secretary to C. F. Thompson, treasurer of the firm.

Mr. Wooding, a graduate of Harvard University, became associated with Wallace in 1934 in its steel division. He was named to the post of credit manager in 1942.

**PLANS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION** of a new factory building by the Singer Manufacturing Company, Bridgeport, was announced recently by Jay A. Mackey, workers manager.

The building will be a five story brick and concrete factory structure, measuring 240 feet by 60 feet, identical to the one completed last year, and will be connected to the existing building by a wing.

The plant now employs 2,300 persons in the manufacture of factory sewing machines.

★ ★ ★

**TWO EMPLOYEES** of the Trumbull Electric Manufacturing Co., Plainville, Herman J. Hammerly and Clarence Deloy, have been presented with Charles A. Coffin awards for work of outstanding merit during the years 1946 and 1947.

Mr. Hammerly and Mr. Deloy, both employed by the engineering department of the company, were cited for their independent initiative in developing and employing a new method for making sample molded parts, which saved up to 92 per cent of the previous cost and time. The awards were cited by W. J. Fleming, vice president in charge of engineering.

E. T. Carlson, president of the company, stated that the Charles A. Coffin awards, named for the first president and one of the founders of the General Electric Co., carry a certificate and a cash honorarium in recognition of accomplishments of unusual merit by employees of the General Electric Co. and its affiliates.

Mr. Hammerly, a graduate of Wentworth Institute, has been associated with the Trumbull company as a development and design engineer since 1927. A model maker in the experimental division of the engineering department, Mr. Deloy has served the company for 20 years.

★ ★ ★

**MORE THAN 300 SAFETY ENGINEERS** representing state industries, participated in the third annual Connecticut Industrial Safety conference, held recently at the Hotel Barnum, Bridgeport.

Among the speakers scheduled for the event were Ralph J. Crosby, manager of the Safety Engineering department, Marsh and McLennan, Inc., New York; Dr. Walter A. Cutter, Center of Safety Education, New York University; H. W. Heinrich, assistant superintendent of the engineering and



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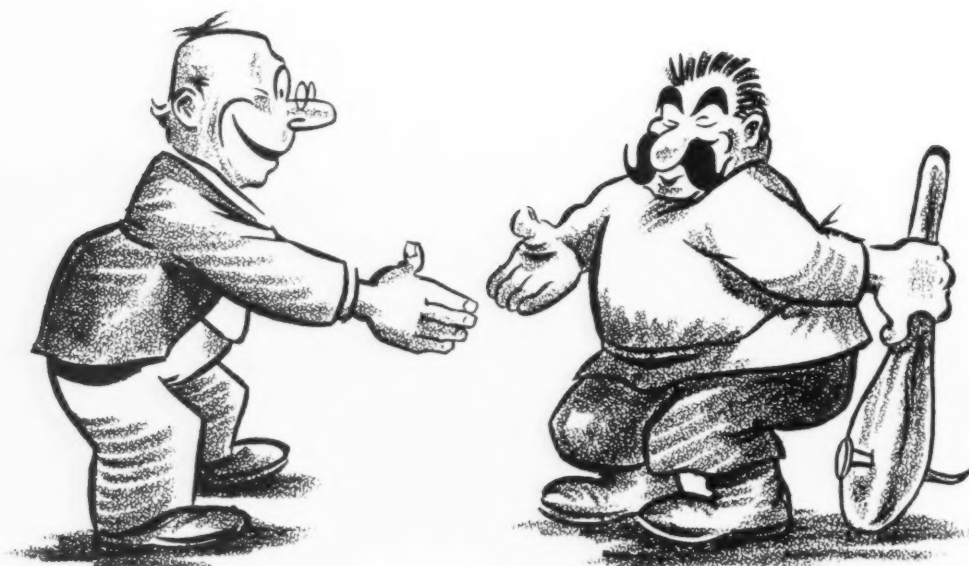
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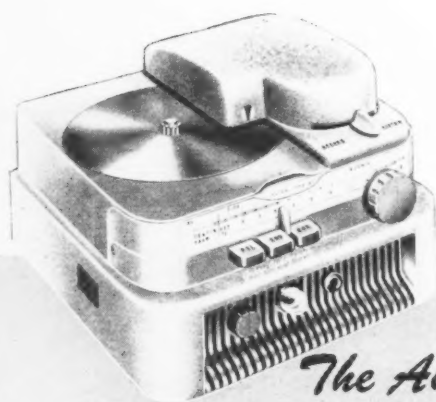
# TRY IT ONCE?



In a day's march, you are likely to meet one or two people who will tell you that the evils of Communism are being overrated . . . that its compensations are worth their cost.

And if you are inclined to be discouraged with the aspect of "things as they are", you might even listen to dulcet arguments that, on a brighter day, you would recognize and resent as a calculated attack on our American system of Individualism and Free Enterprise.

One argument might even take the form of a question—"Why not try Communism? . . . you can try anything *once!*" And in the face of present "slings and arrows of outrageous Fortune" the idea might even appeal to you. BUT—



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The fallacy in thinking that you might try Communism is that once you try it, you can't change your mind. You'll like it, because you'll have to like it . . . or else.

Once you take on Communism—you can't take it off. Once you accept it—you are finished. You won't be able to think. You won't be able to talk. You won't be able to act of your own free will and choice. You won't be able *ever* to be an individual again. Because it will be too late . . . much too late. You will have missed the boat.

Under our American system of Individualism and Free Enterprise you can still have your say no matter how tough things get. You can always change things as they are—and change them back again. Under this American system you can think or say or do whatever you believe . . . and no one can deny you that right.

No, you can't try Communism once; because **ONCE IS FOR ALL!**

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inspection division of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford; John N. Gallivan, medical director, United Aircraft Corporation, East Hartford, and Donald F. Carpenter, vice president and assistant general manager, Remington Arms Company, Bridgeport.

★ ★ ★

**MAURICE STANLEY**, president of The Fafnir Bearing Company, New Britain, for the past 21 years, was elected chairman of the board of directors, and Stanley M. Cooper, executive vice president, was named to succeed him in the presidency.



**MAURICE STANLEY**



**STANLEY M. COOPER**

A graduate of Yale University, Mr. Stanley has been associated with industry in New Britain for nearly 40 years. He served as export manager of Russell & Erwin before joining Fafnir as sales manager in 1914. Nationally prominent in the bearing industry, he is former treasurer and president of the Anti-Friction Bearing Manufacturers Association and a former director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

The new Fafnir president is also a

Yale graduate. He joined the Fafnir concern in 1924 and has served as advertising manager, secretary, vice president and executive vice president.

During part of World War II he served as a War Department consultant and as assistant director of the Tools Division of War Production Board in charge of anti-friction bearings. He is a former member of the Boston Regional War Labor Board.

★ ★ ★

**C. FRED GURNHAM**, formerly associated with Whitney Blake Company, New Haven, recently resigned his position with that company to enter private consulting practice as a chemical engineer, with offices in Hamden.

During his service with the New Haven firm, Mr. Gurnham was responsible for much of the technical development work of the company.

★ ★ ★

**GUY H. DREWRY**, retired Army brigadier general, has recently been appointed vice president of M. H. Rhodes, Inc., Hartford, according to an announcement by President M. H. Rhodes, founder of the parking meter and timer manufacturing company.

A specialist in industrial production methods, General Drewry is a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, and the Army's Industrial College at Washington, D. C. A major part of his military career has been concerned with production phases of Army operations.

★ ★ ★

**CHARLES B. COOK**, who served Royal Typewriter Company, Hartford, for 41 years, to become a tremendous force in the precision development of the company's products, retired from his post of vice president and factory manager on March 1.

It was on April 22, 1907, that Mr. Cook joined the company as assistant manager of its first factory in Brooklyn. During the factory's move from Brooklyn to Hartford in 1908, the farsightedness he showed in suggested plans for future building proved his enormous ability.

In 1914 he was elected to the post of vice president in charge of production. Through all of his years of service, Mr. Cook fulfilled the faith that was placed in him by working unceasingly to preserve and elevate the high quality of Royal Typewriters.

Mr. Cook will continue to serve as



CHARLES B. COOK

a director of the company. In addition, he is chairman of the board of Silent Glow Oil Burner Corporation, and a director of Taylor & Fenn Company, Veeder-Root, Inc., Holo-Krome Screw Corporation, Colt's Firearms Company, Spencer Turbine Company, the Phoenix State Bank and Trust Company and the Manufacturers' Association of Hartford County.

Henry J. Hart, general factory superintendent, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Cook as factory manager. Mr. Hart, who marked his 30th anniversary with Royal last fall, joined the company as a tool designer in the drafting room in 1917.

In 1924 he was promoted to chief assembly inspector and five years later was named supervisor of product engineering at the Hartford plant. He became general factory superintendent in 1945.

★ ★ ★

**ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE** appointment of Frank M. Mason to the position of vice-president in charge of their Atlantic plant, was recently made by George T. Pflieger, president, U. S. Electrical Motors, Inc. Mr. Mason will have his headquarters at the U. S. Motors' plant at Milford, Connecticut.

Starting at the bottom of the U. S. Motors' ladder in the test department in 1930, Mr. Mason rose rapidly in the company's service. He was successively in charge of the test department, service department, then assistant chief engineer, Chicago district, manager, and manager of the Brooklyn assembly plant.

When the Atlantic plant was built at Milford, the Brooklyn assembly plant was moved to Milford and Mr. Mason then became manager of the Atlantic plant.

In 1943 when Mr. F. J. McEntee, vice-president in charge of eastern operations, was transferred to the home office of U. S. Motors in Los Angeles, Mr. Mason was placed in charge of the Atlantic plant. He resides at Milford with his family.



FRANK M. MASON

**THROUGH THE WAR ASSETS ADMINISTRATION**, the government has recently sold to Vickers, Inc., the factory building occupied by its subsidiary, Waterbury Tool Company, during the war.

The property, which is located at East Aurora and Gear streets, Waterbury, consists of one building of steel frame construction and two small extensions. The terms of the deed provide that the property is acquired for Vickers' own use, but the company has been authorized by WAA to lease it to the Wheeler Insulated Wire Co. of Bridgeport, for the manufacture of magnet wire, fluorescent ballasts and allied products. The Wheeler firm is also a subsidiary of Vickers, Inc.



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**THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF CONNECTICUT, INC.**, recently purchased the building and property at 928 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, now occupied by the West Hartford Post Office.

The building is a one-story brick and steel structure, 60 feet wide and 100 feet long, built on a lot 72 feet wide and 280 feet deep. The building was formerly owned by the Trout Brook Company, and negotiations for its purchase were conducted through the firm of Hart, Kneeland & Poin Dexter, Inc., Hartford realtors.

The Association plans to remodel and occupy the building after the present lease held by the United States Post Office Department expires June 30, 1951. Authorization to purchase the property was made at the December, 1947, meeting of the Board of Directors.

Since its incorporation in 1910, the Association occupied headquarters in the Phoenix Bank Building, 803 Main Street (1910-1914); 252 Asylum Street (1914-1924); 50 Lewis Street (1924-1940); and at its present location, 436 Capitol Avenue, since July, 1940.

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**FRONT AND SIDE VIEWS** of the future home of the Association, which will be occupied by the West Hartford Post Office until June 30, 1951.



## New Industries of Connecticut

(Continued from page 12)

City. The Charlton Company of Fitchburg, Mass., one of the leading manufacturers in the sofa industry, consumes a large quantity of bent arms in solid maple.

The States of Michigan and Indiana purchase from the company all of their bent parts for institutional furniture manufacturing in their State Prisons, and the Chrysler Corporation purchases some of their solid bent wood luggage rails which are mounted on the roof of their Town-and-Country cars. Many of the Dodge and Chevrolet wheel-housings are made of solid bent wood, and as mentioned previously, practically all the parts used in the racing sulkies manufactured by the Houghton Sulky Co. of Marion, Ohio, and the Jerald Sulky Company of Waterloo, Iowa, are of bent wood.

Some of the bending equipment being used today is the same that has been in use since about 1900. One of these machines is a power bender

which is capable of bending a solid piece of oak four or five inches square, to approximately an 8" radius, without disfiguration or distortion of the finished product. Sorensen & Peters has also purchased additional bending presses including a circle bender which will bend complete circles for bar stools and other circular products.

Not only is a great deal of skill required in the bending of solid hard woods, but the quality of the lumber used must be of the very best. The smallest knot or crossgrain will cause the wood to buckle and render it useless. For example, in manufacturing the various component parts of a racing sulky, a very high grade of white hickory must be used. Other woods include birch, maple, ash and oak, all select and better grades. The sources for these various types of stock required in woodbending are located in different parts of the country; hickory coming mainly from the southern parts of Kentucky, maple and ash from northern United States and Canada, and oak largely from Connecticut.

### Production Methods

To properly outline the procedure used in bending a piece of solid hard

wood, the lumber must first be sawed with the grain. In cutting out a 2" square piece, the sawyer does not follow the lumber straight, as would be done in a woodworking plant. He must follow the grain of the lumber, regardless of how much the grain curves. A special planer is then used to plane these curved pieces, as the average planer would cut off the high spots. The stock is then cut off to the correct length and paint applied to both ends to prevent checking. The paint is used because the lumber cannot be kiln dried, but must be air dried to approximately 18% moisture content. After this operation the stock is placed in a steam chest and the length of time it is steamed is determined by the type, and thickness of the stock.

In processing the wood prior to bending, a great deal of caution must be used in the steaming of the different types of wood. Certain types can only be steamed for a specific length of time, otherwise the fibre breaks down and the wood no longer lends itself to bending. With other types of wood, no great harm is done by over-steaming. The average daily procedure is somewhat as follows:

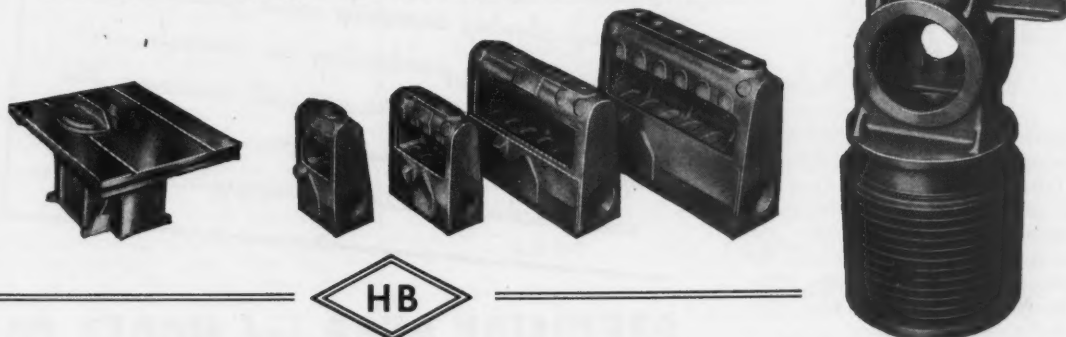
Several steam chests are loaded in

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the evening with sufficient stock for bending. The amount depends upon how much can be bent the following morning. At approximately 6 A. M., the steam chests are turned on so that the men coming to work at 8 A. M. have their wood already steamed and ready for bending. By 9 A. M., sufficient stock has been removed and enough replaced so that there is always a reserve stock of steamed wood for the benders to use. All of the products and bends in the presses are dried out with high pressure steam and are completely dry and ready to move in one hour. The bent stock manufactured by hand bending and by the power bender must be crated in a very substantial wood crate after it has been sufficiently cooled in the bending straps. These crates hold the correct shape of the piece which is permanently set in 48 hours. The shop usually operates with four crews. One crew is devoted entirely to hand-bending, another operates the presses, the third operates the power machine and the fourth does the millwork.

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#### First Industrial Recreation Clinic

(Continued from page 11)

ing and Budgeting Industrial Recreation.

Following the banquet Fred Wilson, Coordinator of Employee Activities of the Scovill Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, spoke concerning the industrial recreation program now operating in that plant. His talk was augmented by motion pictures showing many of the employees participating in various activities.

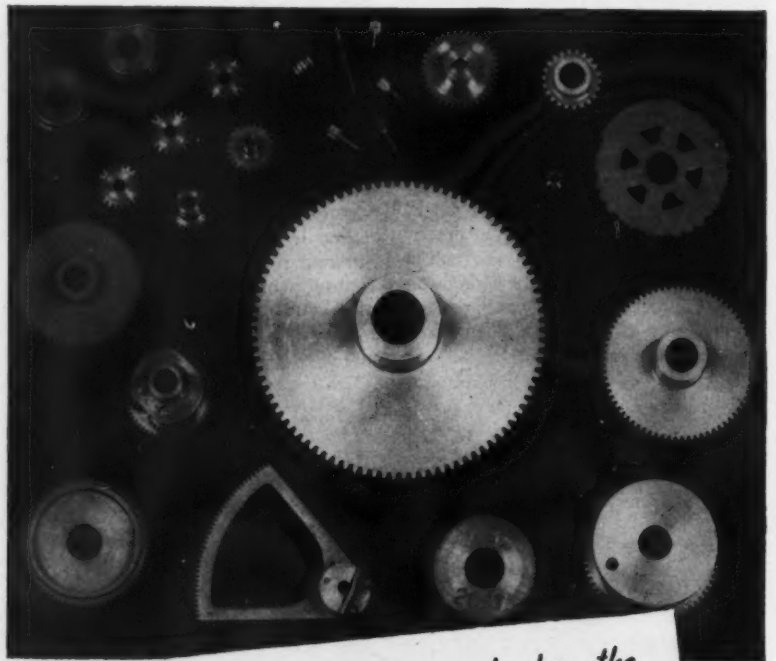
The following representatives attended the clinic: Frank Phillips, Dictaphone Corporation, Bridgeport; Joseph Riley, Jr., Wallace Barnes Co.,

Division Associated Spring Corporation, Bristol; Hope Byrnes, Recreation Director, Farmington; R. T. Bidwell, Spencer Turbine Co., Edward F. Pettit, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad; Frank G. Stimson, Helen Z. Graham, Allen Manufacturing Company, Hartford.

Albert M. Mayne, Harold Kirchstein, International Silver Co., Meri-

den; Ivar Hall, Kenneth Chivers, Y. M. C. A., Middletown; Thomas J. Dillon, United States Rubber Co., Naugatuck.

William Jurgen, B. Jahn Mfg. Co.; Henry Winterbottom, Tuttle & Bailey; Ormond Bates, Grace Collins, Henry Mlynarski, Landers, Frary & Clark; Charles Glownia, Henry Powers, Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co.; Stanley



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William Kennedy, Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.; Joseph Jackson, P. & F. Corbin Co.; Roland Varsell, Corbin Screw Corporation; Charles Baisden, Union Mfg. Co.; Zygmund Kowalski, North & Judd Mfg. Co.; Everett R. Johnson, Logan E. Page, Eben Strong, Jr., Y. M. C. A., New Britain.

Howard B. Wilson, Y. M. C. A.; Harold L. Roberts, Berger Brothers Company; L. W. Rockefeller, A. C. Gilbert Co., New Haven; J. Joseph Allen, Electric Boat Co., New London; George Port, Y. M. C. A., Norwalk; William B. O'Connor, Marlin Rockwell Corporation, Plainville.

Sterling Clark, Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc., Shelton; Arnold O. Freas, Ensign-Bickford Company, Simsbury; Alfred W. Haynes, Raybestos Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc.; Martin J. Flynn, Chance Vought Aircraft; Lawrence A. McDonald, Seth Thomas Clocks, Thomaston.

Joseph Burinskas, Turner & Seymour Mfg. Co.; Victor Radzevich, Union Hardware Co.; Raymond Over, American Brass Co.; Paul Klambt, Y. M. C. A., Torrington; Anthony Wasilewski, Robert S. Thompson, R. Wallace & Sons Mfg. Co., Wallingford; Edward Readell, Industrial Recreation Association; George Ryan, Chase Brass & Copper Co., Waterbury.

John E. Emmett, Van R. Jones, Louis Vander Eyk, Bristol Co.; Fred Wilson, James Luddy, Scovill Mfg. Co.; Joseph Brennan, United States Time Corporation, Waterbury; Clarence Brewer, National Recreation Association; Charles Anderson, Hartford County Y. M. C. A.

Members of the committee who planned the clinic were: John Tobin, Corbin Cabinet Lock; Joseph Jackson, P. & F. Corbin; Roland Varsell, Corbin Screw Corporation; Albert Havlick, Fafnir Bearing Company; Henry Mlynarski, Landers, Frary & Clark; William Cullen, The Stanley Works; Arthur Johnson, New Britain Machine Company; Zygmund Kowalski, North & Judd Mfg. Co.; William Kennedy, Russell & Erwin Mfg. Co.; Fred Mar-

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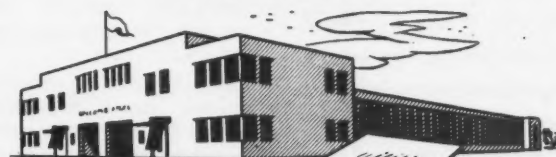
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## Gardening for Exercise and Abundance

(Continued from page 6)

ized throughout the year. Waste is lessened, and money is saved. The items necessary for home canning are said to be in plentiful supply. Freezer lockers, now numbering 9,500 in the United States, provide more space available for frozen fruits and vegetables.

Thus the home garden program is an important factor in the realization of an economy of abundance. It can help overcome the effects of limited food budgets, it can help overcome indifference and poor food habits. It can become a vital tool in our European Recovery Program.

Material for the "how to do it" phase of the garden program and home food preservation can be had from county agricultural and home demonstration agents. General information is available through the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

## Costs, Prices and Break-even Points

(Continued from page 9)

occur with equal rapidity when one goes below it.

Furthermore, to operate these high volumes larger inventories were required than were necessary at the lower break-even points. Considering the fact that these inventories, because of increased prices, represent large sums of money requiring very considerably increased working capital, you can see on what a precarious basis American industry rests. It is because of a realization of these facts that our stock market does not reflect the large earnings which our corporations are making. Normally, it would be ridiculous for the stock of a sound company to sell at five times earnings, where prior to the war the stock of such a company would sell at from fifteen to twenty times earnings. When one considers how rapidly the earnings which our companies are now enjoying can disappear, the sound judgment exer-

cised by the American investor becomes evident.

It seems to me that it is up to the management of our New England industries to realize these facts, to study them intensively and to apply them rigorously to their own businesses. Explore every possibility of reducing direct costs. Work out better methods of production. Install all the technological advances which it is possible for you to secure. Develop better ways of paying your employees. Strive to reduce your indirect costs, often referred to as overhead. Every time you reduce your indirect costs, you lower your break-even point.

Face the facts of what will happen to your business if you operate at the normal rate of capacity which the industry is eventually likely to develop. Study your selling prices, your markets, your cost of distribution.

Do these things now before they become imperative. And when that time comes, as it surely will, manufacturers of New England will again be in the lead, and will continue to maintain the supremacy and profitability of New England enterprise.

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## TRANSPORTATION

ERWIN H. TUTHILL

*Traffic Manager*

**CLASSIFICATION COMMITTEE ALTERS PLAN:** The Railroads Consolidated Classification Committee has recently decided to alter its method of publicizing its new uniform freight classification which is being compiled on a mandate from the Interstate Commerce Commission in Docket No. 28310. Originally, the Committee proposed to issue dockets from time to time covering portions of the new classification and hold public hearings concerning the proposed changes shortly after each docket was released. It has now decided, however, that it will withhold the remaining dockets until the entire uniform classification has been compiled. It has not yet been ascertained what procedure will be followed at that time. The committee may issue five additional dockets and hold public hearings throughout the country on each docket, or it may issue the remainder as a single docket and schedule hearings to discuss the entire classification with the exception of Docket No. 1, covering which hearings have already been held. The Com-

mittee hopes in this manner to complete the compilation of the new classification within a year, pointing out that to do otherwise would require five or six weeks of hearings as each docket was released.

This new method is unfortunate in one respect, and that is that by so handling it, the various shippers will be unable to ascertain whether or not the Classification Committee has taken into consideration the many objections which were leveled at their method of approach in compiling the new classification ratings as outlined in Docket No. 1. The first docket was issued on July 15, 1947 with public hearings being held in various cities throughout the country during August and September. At that time the Committee was accused by the many shipper interests of converting a purely classification matter into a revenue proceeding. It is understood that in view of the number of objections to their method of approach, the Committee requested the Interstate Commerce Commission for a ruling as to whether

or not their procedure was proper. Apparently no such ruling has been rendered. In any event, it is apparent that there is nothing the shippers can do until the final computations have been made, which should be in about a year.

★ ★ ★

**FUTURE INCREASES IN FREIGHT RATES:** Although we all hope that the final decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Ex Parte 166 will represent the final request from the railroads for additional increases in rates, a survey of the present situation is hardly reassuring. First of all, the Department of Justice of the Federal Government is presently suing the railroads for reparation on shipments made during the war. It is estimated that these reparation cases will total in excess of two billion dollars. This sum of money represents far more than the rail carriers can afford as an out-of-pocket loss and therefore if anything like this amount is awarded, a request for an increase in rates is a foregone conclusion. This action on the part of the Federal Government is hard for the shipping public to understand, particularly when we are reminded that during the recent war the Government received an estimated three million dollars a day in taxes from the railroads, compared with an estimated loss of two million dollars per day when the railroads were under Government operation during World War I. These claims are different from the ordinary run of claims that a shipper might file,

*(Continued on page 41)*

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## EMPLOYMENT NOTES

By JOHN P. AHERN

*Executive Assistant*

**T**HE Monthly Bulletin of the State Department of Labor for January, 1948, with a title of "Ten Years of Unemployment Benefits," makes very good reading. Full of facts, figures and cleverly done illustrative charts, it also gives a good story of the past ten years under the Unemployment Compensation Law.

Amateur statisticians, and even their more professional brethren, can find much diverting data in the bulletin. We discover that back in June, 1938, there were 10 people engaged in manufacturing out of every 16 of the state's population covered by the law. This figure remained constant through 1940, but the margin narrowed to 10 out of 15 people in 1941, and 10 out of 14 in 1942. About June of 1943, the industrial population reached an all-time high coincident with the surrender of Italy. At that time 10 out of every 13 people covered were in some sort of industrial effort.

Since that time, the margin between manufacturing and non-manufacturing employees has gradually widened. In June of 1947 there were 20 manufacturing employees to every 31 workers covered. The most recent figures of the Unemployment Compensation Department enables us to place the ratio at 10 factory employees out of every 17 covered.

Another interesting deduction from the statistics is that, although the ratio between factory and non-factory employees is almost the same for 1938 and 1948, there were 1.7 more people engaged in industry in January, 1948, compared to June of 1938. The figure for 1938 was 241,313 and for 1948, 413,200.

While it is not probable that these peacetime highs will be entirely maintained, they should follow the same pattern as prices do during the years, with some permanent gain being evi-

dent. New companies are springing up or coming into Connecticut. Witness the beautiful new plant in Glenbrook of the Taylor-Reed Corporation which was started in New York State in 1939 by two young Yale men hardly in their thirties. The food products manufactured by this company are in most of our grocery stores already and have wide institutional acceptance. In lists of new members of our organization we find such sterling newcomers as Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc., Groton (pharmaceuticals); UARCO, Inc., Deep River (business forms); The Sherman Lamination Co., Stratford (metal laminations); Fabricorn Products of Conn., Inc., Bridgeport (waxed papers); Ridgefield Silversmiths, Inc., Ridgefield (sterling holloware); Parker Herbex Corporation, Stamford (hair preparations); and Web Offset, Inc., Springdale (color lithography).

The above is only a partial list but is indicative of the gains being made in numbers of stable employers.

★ ★ ★

**ACCORDING TO THE** Unemployment Compensation Department, in tabulating totals of those included in the law, Hartford had the largest covered employment of the 18 labor market areas in Connecticut in June, 1947. This figure of 135,800 was followed by Bridgeport with 103,200, New Haven with 82,500 and Waterbury with 58,000. The Willimantic area, with 5,000 employees, had the lowest covered employment.

All areas in the state showed substantial increases in 1947 covered employment over 1938, with gains running from a minimum of 41 per cent to a maximum of 156 per cent. The Meriden area had a gain of 156 per cent, having covered employment in 1947 of 25,100, over 9,800 in 1938. Other large increases occurred in Bridgeport (111 per cent), Williman-

tic (111 per cent), Bristol (110 per cent), Hartford, 108 per cent), and Stamford (106 per cent). The smallest gain was reported in Thompsonville which increased but 41 per cent during the past ten years. Ansonia, with an increase of 43 per cent, and New London, with an increase of 49 per cent, were the only other areas with increases of less than 50 per cent.

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## FEDERAL LEGISLATION

By DANIEL B. BADGER

*Attorney*

**T**HE Trade Agreements Act, which has kept the tariff question pretty much out of politics during its fourteen-year life, will expire on June 12 of this year unless Congress again extends the law. Once the big issues of European recovery and tax reduction have been disposed of, there is bound to be an intensive, if perhaps brief, debate in Congress over the future of this controversial legislation and over the extent to which American industry and agriculture need protection from foreign competition. Mere failure to act will, in itself, constitute positive action, for without renewal of the law the ultimate responsibility for any new tariff agreement will revert to Congress.

Before 1934, when the reciprocal trade agreements program was inaugurated, new tariffs had to be approved by both houses of Congress. Under the present act, the President is authorized to make trade agreements without any congressional approval, so long as duty rates are not raised or lowered more than 50% of existing rates, and

articles are not transferred between the dutiable and free lists. The administration has used this power to reduce most of the duties set under the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of Hoover's era down to World War I levels by negotiating reciprocal trade agreements with various nations.

Since 1934, the Trade Agreements Act has been renewed on several occasions. Each time the vote has been generally along party lines, with the Democratic majorities able to keep the law alive over the fairly solid opposition of the Republicans. This year, for the first time, however, the House, where tariff measures must be initiated, will vote on the issue with a Republican majority. The early reaction of Republicans in Congress to the President's request for extension of the program has been cool and non-committal. If the traditional party attitude has not been altered, there is ground to predict that the Act will be allowed to die or else will be drastically amended. On the other hand, the war has done a great deal to vary some of these

traditional attitudes. The country as a whole, as well as the Republican Party, has steered progressively away from the pre-war isolationist viewpoint. The economic distress of Europe and the menace of Communism have led public opinion to the conclusion that this country must make sacrifices and concessions in the hope of promoting recovery outside of its own borders. Perhaps the falling off in foreign trade, arising out of dollar shortages abroad, is also helping to convince domestic producers as a whole that it is in their best interest to stimulate international exchange of goods during the reconstruction period.

Another factor which may prevent the Republican majority from discarding the reciprocal trade agreements program is the political effect which such action would have in an election year. If, as suggested in public opinion polls, the voters generally support the principles of the program, it may prove embarrassing for the Republicans to reject it altogether. Although many producers feel that trade agreements negotiated by the administration, including those signed last year with the twenty-two nations participating in the Geneva Conference, have or threaten to hurt their business, most opposition to renewal of the trade agreements law will come from those who distrust the principle of allowing the executive branch to set tariff rates, uncontrolled by the legislative branch. Termination of the 1934 Act would not, of itself, terminate any of the agreements negotiated under it, and under the present rules adopted by the

*(Continued on page 44)*

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## BUSINESS PATTERN

A comprehensive summary of the ups and downs of industrial activity in Connecticut for the thirty day period ending on the 15th day of the second previous month.

IN January the index of general business activity in Connecticut rose 2 percentage points over the previous month to an estimated 46% above normal reflecting increases in all components except freight shipments. The National index in January remained unchanged at an estimated 38% above normal, at which level it is nearly 4 percentage points above the average for 1947 while the Connecticut index, despite the January rise is slightly below last year's average.

The January index of manhours worked in Connecticut factories increased to an estimated 64% above normal. While actual manhours worked were less than in the preceding month, the drop was not as large as seasonally expected so that when adjusted for seasonal variation the index moved up 2 points.

The index of manufacturing employment at 46% above normal, although slightly above the previous month, varies only a half point from where it stood a year ago continuing the sideward movement of the past five months. The relative stability of manufacturing employment, however, is not indicative of the employment changes that have been occurring in the non-manufacturing field as reported by the State Department of Labor. In the closing quarter of 1947 total employment increased approximately 10,000 to meet the seasonal needs of department stores and service trades, whereas in the month of January alone separation notices exceeded accession reports in about the same number.

The foremost economic development since the beginning of the year was the sudden and sharp decline in the price of grains and certain other commodities during the early part of February. These recent price changes served to recall the events which occurred on the commodity markets in 1920 and 1921 when after a five year

rise, the market broke sharply as the economy moved into the primary post-war depression. The accompanying chart shows the effect of each of the two world wars on the course of wholesale commodity prices, and is plotted for comparative purposes so that the peak in each case occurs at the broken vertical line on the graph. The data charted are based on the Wholesale Price Index compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics which uses 1926 as the base year and covers nearly 900 commodities, including the agricultural group which moved downward in February.

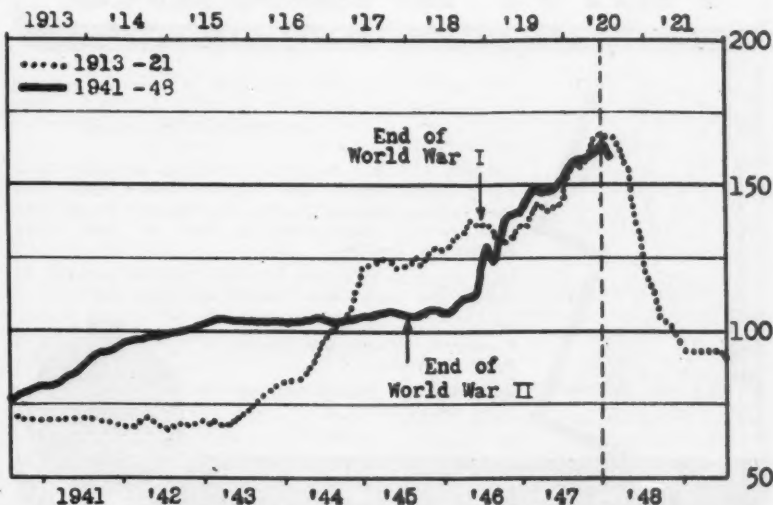
At the time of the First World War, prices were relatively low until this country entered the conflict and then climbed steadily to an all-time peak

of 167 in May 1920, a year and a half after the war's end. From that high point prices fell off sharply and by the following May had declined 71 points to 96% of the 1926 average. The upward trend in prices which occurred during and following World War II was different in that prices started up in 1941 and 1942 but were then kept in check by government controls until early 1946, several months after the close of the war. From then on commodity prices climbed rapidly to a high of 165 in mid-January 1948, just 2 points less than the record peak reached after World War I.

Although prices fell off slightly during the latter part of January, there was little indication of any sharp decline when on February 4 principal grains suddenly dropped the allowable limits. This situation was repeated during the succeeding days as grains and other agricultural commodities experienced varying decreases. After a temporary lull another series of breaks occurred which continued for three days until the fall was checked on February 14. The Wholesale Commodity index for the week ending February 14, which reflects part but not all of the period of falling prices, declined 4.1 points. Daily indicators such as the Dow-Jones Commodity Futures index fell from 165 on February 3 to

(Continued on page 41)

COMPARATIVE EFFECT OF TWO WORLD WARS ON  
WHOLESALE COMMODITY PRICES  
(1926 = 100)



## ACCOUNTING HINTS

Contributed by the Hartford Chapter National Association of Cost Accountants to stimulate the use of better accounting techniques in industry.

### Can Your Accounting System and Procedures be Improved? Now is the Time to Answer this Question

**T**HE period after the annual audit and report has been completed and before the office has been disrupted by the summer vacation season, has been found by experience to be the best time to study the accounting system and make plans to improve unsatisfactory or antiquated procedures. Recommendations made by the independent auditors in their report require particular attention, usually to improve the system of internal check.

A careful study of routines and procedures almost always leads to an improvement in the quality and effectiveness of the accounting work, an increase in efficiency and a resulting reduction in expenses. Installation of multi-part printed forms of proper design which eliminate the rewriting of

the same data a number of times, will often be found advisable.

In making such a study, a good plan is to take each major section of the accounting system in order and go through it thoroughly. The usual division of accounting functions is:

1. *Accounts Payable*: Including purchasing department, receiving department, and disbursing routines,
2. *Accounts Receivable*: including shipping department, billing, credit and collection routines,
3. *Payroll*: including timekeeping, paymaster and payroll deductions (for taxes, check-off, group insurance, etc.) routines,
4. *Cost Accounting*: including timekeeping and cost department routines,
5. *Inventory Control*: including pur-

chasing, receiving, shipping, stock room and all relating accounting routines.

As an illustration of what should be done in making a complete factual study of this type, a typical example of an investigation of the accounts payable functions will be developed. It includes an examination of all routines and all forms in use, starting with the original purchase order requisition.

Copies of all forms are first examined and notations made as to the number of times a complete rewriting is made of the data entered on the original requisition. This permits the preparation of a paper work "flow-chart" which is very helpful in visualizing the present system and determining its weaknesses. It will probably show numerous opportunities to eliminate or minimize some of the clerical steps in the procedures. We then proceed to:

1. Determine the several points where a purchase order requisition may originate.
2. Determine who is authorized to approve the requisition before it may be honored by the purchasing department.
3. Determine if the purchase order requisitions are flowing properly through the accounting department for account classification, budget approval, or comparison against a prior management-approved appropriation or expense authorization.
4. Determine if the purchase order requisitions are being received by the purchasing department promptly and with all prior necessary procedures having been followed.
5. Examine the multi-part forms used by the purchasing department and determine that the requirements of the accounting, receiving, production and other interested departments are properly met.

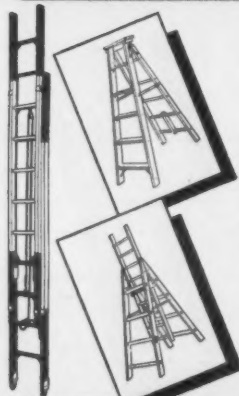
The above phase of the investigation covers the making of a purchase commitment and placing the record thereof in the hands of all other departments concerned.

The second phase, or receiving room procedure, is next investigated to determine that:

1. Incoming materials are properly identified and verified as to count, weight, or measurement promptly upon receipt.
2. That the multi-part receiving report is properly designed so that the accounting, purchasing, and production departments are promptly notified of the materials received.
3. That necessary inspection is

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promptly made and report of rejections issued, to permit charge back of unsatisfactory materials.

4. That the original copy of the receiving report is routed directly to the accounting department.

5. That vendors' invoices when received in the mail are delivered directly to the accounting department.

The third phase relates to the procedures followed in the accounting department in approving and paying vendors' invoices. Examination is made of all procedures and forms in use, including:

1. The method followed in filing, sorting and matching purchase orders, receiving reports and vendors' invoices.

2. The routines followed in verifying quantities, prices and extensions of vendors' invoices and the deduction of cash discounts.

3. The method employed of vouchering vendors' invoices for payment and whether the vouchers are filed in such a way that payment terms will be met and all cash discounts taken.

4. A study of the voucher and voucher register forms to determine that the distribution columns in the latter provide the greatest efficiency in classifying purchases to the proper account.

5. An examination of payment procedures and the possibility of preparing the check register and disbursement check simultaneously.

6. A determination that all approvals required by company policy are always placed on the vouchers before they are put in line for payment.

The other four major accounting functions are also given the same type of detailed study and analysis as is outlined above for the accounts payable function.

A concentrated study of this kind cannot help but give rise to many worthwhile savings in time, money and effort. Rarely will it be found that the procedures in use cannot be improved upon.

### Transportation

(Continued from page 35)

in that the Federal Government is not bound by the Statute of Limitations of two years, the shipments involved having moved during the entire period of the war since December, 1941.

Other possible reasons for requests from the railroads for increased rates may be found in railroad labor's de-

mands for more money. The three operating brotherhoods who last year refused to accept the 15½¢ granted and accepted by the other brotherhoods are still holding out for double that sum. It is believed that if this additional amount is granted by the President's fact-finding board the rail carriers will request an additional 3 or 4%. To make matters worse, the brotherhoods that did receive and accept the increase last year have now advised that they are in the market for the "third round."

This leads up to the fact that the final decision in Ex Parte 166 may not be the silver lining the traffic managers had hoped for, that freight rates may continue to be unstable for at least another year.

★ ★ ★

**THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY:** Once again Congress has refused to accept the reasoning of the proponents of the St. Lawrence Seaway, this time despite the fact that they promised it would be self-sustaining. The matter came up for a vote in the Senate and was recommitted to the Committee, which effectively nullifies further action by Congress at least during this session. While the St. Lawrence Seaway problem, decided one way or the other, would have little effect on the State of Connecticut, outside of its proportion of the financial burden of the construction of the canal in the event Congress had seen fit to approve it, it does represent a sizeable loss of business to our neighboring ports of New York and Boston, as well as the various Eastern railroads connecting these ports with the Middle West. It was these ports and railroads that stood to lose most of the freight that moved via the proposed gateway.

### Business Pattern

(Continued from page 39)

147 on February 13 and the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of 28 Basic Commodities which dropped from 346 to 319 during the same period further reflected the significance of the decline.

Whether this recent commodity market break foreshadows a price decline of the proportions experienced in 1920 and 1921 is engaging the attention of economists throughout the country. In this connection it is help-

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ful to keep in mind certain differences in the economic pattern which exist today. So far, there have been no significant price decreases except in farm products, in fact a few non-agricultural commodities have advanced in price. Commodity trading rules now limit the extent to which individual prices may drop in any one day. Under the agricultural assistance program price floors have been established for many farm commodities at which point the government is required to support the market.

## PURCHASING NOTES

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## Future Trends in Steel Products\*

IN the long history of steel there are highlights and illuminated pages which enlist the interest, not only of the engineer, artisan, and manufacturer, but of the general lay reader as well. One hardly needs go back to the remote centuries when the earliest ferrous metal, meteoric iron, or more properly nickel alloy steel, was first known to men, to set a background for the discussion of "Future Trends in Steel Products."

A look at the progressive growth of the steel industry in the United States will indicate that it advanced quantitatively and qualitatively, year after year, in keeping with the growth of the national industrial fabric. From time to time, an array of great inventions came upon the scene, new industries with new requirements entered the picture, and long established industries progressed and expanded at a rapid rate. Meanwhile science, technology, and specialized engineering were winning a place of intimate contact with various improvements and better ways of accomplishing results.

Steel could not have stood still, even if its sponsors had so desired, in the whirl of the amazing developments taking place in its market areas and have survived. The steel industry therefore engaged in study and research, as did its customers, so that new and improved steel products might contribute their fair share to the general advancement.

One of the most striking trends, already well developed and promising to carry into the future, is the increased demand for the so-called flat-rolled steel products, sheets, tin plate, strip and plates. Over quite a period of years, new end-products have been coming into the picture to provide additional markets for these forms of steel. Producers have modernized their

processes and expanded their capacities to meet oncoming developments, but the pressure from the consuming side is still strongly felt. If one can judge the drift of things even approximately by the backlog of orders on the books and predictions of requirements to come, this trend is not due for a nearby break or change in direction. More and more products in the food and beverage industries are awaiting larger supplies of tin plate, a formidable mileage of large pipelines is projected, automobiles, freight cars, and various items of household equipment are calling for flat-rolled steel products of diversified grades, and of the highest quality. The steel house, and short of that, the use of more steel in the construction of dwellings, farm and service buildings, and other small structures, are matters of active ferment which promise further enlarged markets in the future.

An interesting trend within the class of products just mentioned relates to electro-tinned plate, sometimes called electrolytic tin plate. During the 1930's, this product was developed to fill some of the requirements theretofore met by the orthodox hot-dipped tin plate. The tin coating was applied uniformly to continuous wide strip steel by electro-deposition, and a satisfactory product for many uses was evolved which required approximately one-third the amount of tin used in making the other product mentioned. During the war years the saving of critical tin thus effected was considered a national blessing. The performance of the material in service was so

\* Condensation of address delivered at a meeting of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania by Dr. R. E. Zimmerman, Vice-President—Research and Technology, United States Steel Corp. of Delaware.



satisfactory that it established a place for itself in fields far beyond those originally contemplated. Approximately one-half of the tin plate now produced is coated by the electrolytic process, and the trend for the future is strongly in its favor. For wider uses, both heavier and lighter weights of tin coating are being developed. Some experts go so far as to predict that within a few years electrolytic tin plate will have entirely supplanted the hot dipped variety.

In quite a different field, there is a trend which gives evidence of becoming more pronounced in the future. Certain steels, used mainly for mechanical apparatus, must be hardened by heat treatments before being finally placed in service as parts of machines or implements. Gear steels are good examples of this class of material. Now in some instances, depending upon design and function, it is desirable that a hardened part become hard through and through, in others that only a shallow surface layer be hardened while a softer, ductile, interior is preserved. Various kinds of steel are made with different susceptibilities to hardening; that is, they may be shallow or deep hardening. This characteristic, expressed in terms of the size of the piece which may be hardened throughout, is known as hardenability, and is right well under the control of the steel maker. Formerly, a manufacturer desiring a steel to meet his requirements from the standpoint of hardenability usually specified the chemical composition, and talked about the final properties. More recently, due to advances in steel technology, he is prone to specify hardenability, and only talk about chemical composition.

Another matter which deserves mention in relation to the subject is the movement toward the wider use of the improved high-strength low-alloy steels. Had there been less promotional effort necessary in advancing the movement, the trend might be called a propensity. It is not new; the idea was introduced about twelve years ago, but before it gained much momentum, was retarded by the urgent necessities of the World War. The second round is now on, and the outlook is auspicious. The high-strength, low-alloy steels were developed for use in applications where advantages could be gained by the reduction of weight in mobile equipment, as for example, in railroad cars, mine cars, trucks, buses, and the like. To be practicable and serve the intended purpose, these steels had to combine a high degree of corrosion

resistance with their enhanced strength. Experience thus far has indicated that in the case of hopper cars, for example, a decrease in dead weight of around 20 per cent is feasible. Operating economies resulting from this decrease are estimated as approaching \$17 annually for each ton of unnecessary weight eliminated. By the time present orders for freight cars are filled, high-strength steels will have been used in the construction of a hundred thousand units. Many other kinds of moving equipment are taking advantage of the unique tensile and corrosion-resisting properties of the high-strength, low-alloy steels.

In addition to its value as a material to resist atmospheric corrosion and the action of a long list of chemicals and food products, stainless steel, particularly of the 18-8 variety, is being increasingly appreciated and used for its high strength, ductility, resistance to fatigue, and dependability at very low temperature applications. In the matter of strength, ample evidence is furnished by the famous streamlined cars and trains which have long since passed through the experimental stage and are yearly becoming more numerous. The very high strength of the stainless steel used in this equipment is developed by the cold reduction of thin sections of an already strong metal. Heretofore a matching strength in heavier sections was not obtainable. But a new grade of stainless steel has been developed to supply this need, and others as well. It is known as Stainless "W", containing titanium and aluminum as additional agents, is strengthened by heat treatment, and

altogether is making a decided trend for its future usefulness.

Applications of steel in high temperature service have stimulated a vast amount of research and development work over a long period of years. New products have been evolved from time to time, to meet requirements, but the game never comes to an end. There is always a higher range of temperature in which new results can be secured or better efficiencies provided. So, in dealing with such recent devices as airplane superchargers, gas turbines, and jet engines, the steel maker has progressed from the relatively simple high-nickel, high-chromium alloy steels to the complex chromium, nickel molybdenum, cobalt, tungsten steel—if it is steel—for use at temperatures around 1500° F. No one can tell where the race between materials and thermodynamics will end. For some parts of these new power units the indications are that alloys beyond the arbitrary classification known as steel will be required, and in connection with extreme conditions, ceramic products are being mentioned. A combination of unusual materials, including some of the extraordinary alloy steels, will in all probability be found in the high-temperature power generators of tomorrow.

At somewhat lower temperatures, a new grade of steel is being developed to meet certain troublesome conditions encountered in the pipe lines which handle superheated steam in power stations. Cooperative research work on this phenomenon has progressed to the point where the addition of chromium to the molybdenum steel for weld-

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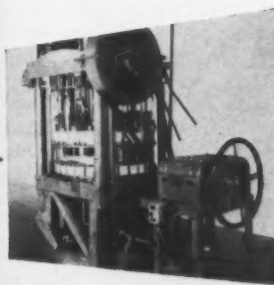
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ed steam lines is prescribed, thereby promising a stabilization of internal structure and properties.

In recent years a number of steel producers have been devoting some effective efforts to the improvement of the Bessemer process and its product, and the results have been gratifying. Among the various achievements in this field thus far, one of the most significant is the development of "killed" Bessemer steel for use in the production of seamless oil well casing. The steel is "killed," that is, thoroughly deoxidized in the converter by the addition of molten iron.

Each round of improvement in the capital goods industry, steel, leads to a new round of requirements from the progressive customer in other industries, so that the trends we see today are tokens, but only tokens, of what will come tomorrow.

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### Button, Button; They've Got the Buttons

(Continued from page 7)

a cider barrel is on the left of the cabin in one button, on the right of the cabin is another, in the middle of the button on another, and on the roof of a fourth, etc. On at least one button, there is no barrel, obviously eliminated because of criticism by the opposition. These buttons were manufactured in Waterbury.

Scores of metal buttons and daguerreotypes of other Presidential campaigns, made by Waterbury Companies, are also on display. There are also campaign button-buckles worn on belts of party workers. Also, Henry Clay buttons of 1845, worn on coats of supporters of Clay while he tried to organize a new political party. There are buttons which had been worn by temperance-minded citizens on their suits to discourage hard-liquor drinking, especially among soldiers. One of these buttons had a poorly engraved American eagle and the words, "Cold Water Army."

One group of buttons, which look like leather items, were made from human flesh grafted from the dead body of a derelict. The New York doctor who did the operation is unknown by company officials. As an

experiment, the doctor tanned the flesh.

Mounted in one case are 96 different Jenny Lind buttons made of glass at the plant between 1850 and 1860. These buttons were found in the factory's driveway by men who were digging a hole for a new iron flagpole. The Lind collection is the largest of its kind. The Lind buttons were very popular while Miss Lind gave concerts throughout the United States.

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### Federal Legislation

(Continued from page 38)

President all agreements contain an "escape clause" under which any domestic producer who is threatened with serious injury arising out of tariff concessions may take steps with the Tariff Commission to have the concession revoked. Thus, the real issue is whether or not the administration should have discretion in the first instance to negotiate trade agreements and place the burden of proving injury upon the producer. Yet, in the eyes of the electorate, a vote to kill the Trade Agreements Act would be a vote to increase tariffs and, indirectly, to increase prices. Most persons not directly affected apparently believe that foreign competition will not threaten serious injury at home until Europe rebuilds its industries and U. S. demands for goods begins to slacken.

For these reasons, it is quite possible that the Republicans, and perhaps both parties, will seek to postpone the real contest over the issue until next year. The attitude of the Republicans on the issue of delegating tariff-making power to the executive branch will, of course, vary according to which party controls that branch. A postponement of the contest could be achieved by voting a simple one-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act. Even under such a compromise, however, there is likely to be almost as much argument over various amendments as there would be over total suspension. One suggestion which will probably be reviewed is the setting up of a new Foreign Trade Board with power to veto any tariff cuts negotiated by the State Department. Another and more drastic proposal which will,

undoubtedly, get some attention is an amendment to require Senate ratification of every trade agreement.

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## Passing in Review

**Bentley, Garth. *How to Edit an Employee Publication*. Harper, c1944. \$2.50.**

Here is an enlightening book covering the main processes in publishing a successful house organ. The suggestions offered will prove of value to the novice as well as to the experienced editor as a ready source of ideas. Such items as format, selecting reporters, production processes, editorial writing and making employees company-minded, are discussed. Just reading this book gives one the yen to go to work on improving this important public relations project.

**Blankenship, Albert B., ed. *How to Conduct Consumer and Opinion Research*. Harper, 1946. \$4.00.**

Recent heavy demand for consumer and opinion research makes this book most timely. This authoritative work, sponsored by the American Council of Public Relations, provides an understanding of the methods of questionnaire technique and points out the organizations offering various research services. It will be particularly helpful to the sales engineer and executive as an orientation into the field of consumer and opinion research as it well illustrates the purposes and methods of such surveys.

**Grant, Eugene L. *Statistical Quality Control*. McGraw-Hill, 1946. \$5.00.**

Professor Grant from his knowledge of the basic principles of statistical quality discusses control application where a variation occurs in product quality. Besides telling us what statistical quality control can do where this variation is prevalent in industry, we find excellent chapters on the how and why of the Shewhart control works for variables and suggestions for making this control work when properly applied. The object of this working manual is "to explain simple but powerful statistical techniques that can be widely used in industry to reduce costs and improve product quality."

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This department, giving a partial list of peace-time products manufactured in Connecticut by company, seeks to facilitate contacts between prospective purchasers in domestic or foreign markets and producers. It includes only those listings ordered by Connecticut producers. Interested buyers may secure further information by writing this department.

(Advertisement)

<b>Accounting Forms</b>		<b>Automotive Friction Fabrics</b>		<b>Blower Fans</b>	
Baker Goodyear Co The	New Haven	Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
<b>Accounting Machines</b>		<b>Automotive Parts</b>		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport	Eis Manufacturing Co (Hydraulic and Mechanical)	Middletown	Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford
<b>Adding Machines</b>		<b>Automotive &amp; Service Station Equipment</b>		<b>Blower Systems</b>	
Underwood Corporation	Bridgeport	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service machinery)	Bridgeport	Colonial Blower Company	Hartford
<b>Advertising Specialties</b>		<b>Automotive Tools</b>		Connecticut Blower Company	Hartford
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St	Ansonia	Scovill Manufacturing Company (Canned Oil Dispensers)	Waterbury 91	L R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
<b>Aero Webbing Products</b>		<b>Bakelite Moldings</b>		<b>Blueprints and Photostats</b>	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Eis Manufacturing Company	Middletown	Joseph Merritt & Co	Hartford
Russell Mfg Co	Middletown	<b>Bakelite Moldings</b>		<b>Boilers</b>	
<b>Air Compressors</b>		Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bigelow Co The	New Haven
Spencer Turbine Co The	Hartford	Watertown Mfg Co The	Watertown	Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic only)	Stamford
<b>Air Conditioning</b>		<b>Bakery Ovens</b>		<b>Bolts &amp; Nuts</b>	
Home Heating Service Inc (forced air heating units, oil fired)	South Norwalk	American Machine & Foundry Co	New Haven	Blake & Johnson Co The (nuts, machine screws, bolts, stove)	Waterville
<b>Aircraft</b>		<b>Balls</b>		Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Chance Vought Aircraft Division	United Aircraft Corporation (airplanes)	Abbott Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing)	Hartford	O K Tool Co Inc The (T-Slot)	33 Hull St Shelton
Sikorsky Aircraft Division	United Aircraft Corporation (helicopters)	Hartford Steel Ball Co The (steel bearing and burnishing, brass, bronze, monel, stainless aluminum)	Hartford	<b>Bonderizing</b>	
<b>Aircraft Accessories</b>		Kilian Steel Ball Corp The	Hartford	Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland
Chandler Evans Division Niles-Bement-Pond Co (jet engine accessories, aircraft carburetors, fuel pumps, water pumps and Protek plugs)	West Hartford	<b>Banks</b>		Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
Warren McArthur Corp (Airplane Seatings)	Bantam	Hall Mfg Co (dime and combination)	Ansonia	<b>Bouillon Cubes</b>	
<b>Aircraft Electrical Testing Equipment</b>		<b>Barrels</b>		Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
United Advertising Corp, Electrical Division	New Haven	Abbott Ball Co The (burnishing and tumbling)	Hartford	<b>Box Board</b>	
<b>Aircraft-Repair &amp; Overhaul</b>		Hartford Steel Ball Co The (tumbling)	Hartford	Lydall & Foulds Paper Co The	Manchester
Airport Department Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Division	Rentschler Field East Hartford	<b>Bathroom Accessories</b>		National Folding Box Co	New Haven
United Airports Div United Aircraft Corp	Rentschler Field East Hartford	Autoyre Company The	Oakville	New Haven Pulp & Board Co	New Haven
<b>Aircraft Tubes</b>		Charles Parker Co The	Meriden	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Bath Tubs</b>		Robert Gair Co	Portland
<b>Air Ducts</b>		Dextone Company	New Haven	<b>Boxes</b>	
Wiremold Co The (Retractable)	Hartford	<b>Bearings</b>		Claireglow Mfg Company (metal)	Portland
<b>Airplanes</b>		Fafnir Bearing Co (ball)	New Britain	Folding Cartons Incorporated (paper, folding)	Manchester
Chance-Vought Aircraft Div United Aircraft Corp	Stratford	New Departure Div of General Motors (ball)	Bristol	Merriam Mfg Co (steel cash, bond, security, fitted tool and tackle boxes)	Durham
<b>Aluminum Castings</b>		Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp (ball and roller)	Stamford	Robert Gair Co (corrugated and solid fibre shipping containers)	Portland
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The	Naugatuck	<b>Beltows</b>		<b>Boxes &amp; Crates</b>	
Newton-New Haven Co 688 Third Avenue	West Haven	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (metallic)	Bridgeport	City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The	Bridgeport
<b>Aluminum Forgings</b>		<b>Beltows Assemblies</b>		<b>Boxes-Paper-Folding</b>	
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Atlantic Carton Corp	Norwich
<b>Aluminum Goods</b>		<b>Beltows Shaft Seal Assemblies</b>		Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury	Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc	Bridgeport	Carpenter-Hayes Paper Box Co Inc The	East Hampton
<b>Aluminum Ingots</b>		<b>Bells</b>		M S Dowd Carton Co	Groton
Lapides Metals Corp	New Haven	Bevin Brothers Mfg Co	East Hampton	National Folding Box Co (paper folding)	New Haven
<b>Aluminum Lests</b>		Gong Bell Co The	East Hampton	New Haven Pulp & Board Co The	New Haven
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury	Gaynor Electric Company Inc (and buzzers)	Bridgeport	Robertson Paper Box Co	Montville
<b>Aluminum-Sheets &amp; Coils</b>		N N Hill Brass Co The	East Hampton	Robert Gair Co	Portland
United Smelting & Aluminum Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Belt Fasteners</b>		S Curtis & Son Inc	Sandy Hook
<b>Ammunition</b>		Bristol Company The	Waterbury	Warner Brothers Company The	Bridgeport
Remington Arms Co Inc	Bridgeport	Saling Manufacturing Company (patented self-aligning)	Unionville	<b>Boxes-Paper-Setup</b>	
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	Olin Industries Inc	<b>Beltting</b>		Bridgeport Paper Box Co	Bridgeport
Olin Industries Inc	New Haven	Hartford Belting Co	Hartford	Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
<b>Anodizing</b>		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown	<b>Brake Cables</b>	
Conn Metal Finishing Co	Hamden	Thames Belting Co The	Norwich	Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
<b>Apparel Fabrics-Woolen &amp; Worsted</b>		<b>Benches</b>		<b>Brake Linings</b>	
Broad Brook Company	Broad Brook	Charles Parker Co The (piano)	Meriden	Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (automotive and industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Artificial Leather</b>		<b>Bends-Pipe or Tube</b>		Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
Permatex Fabrics Corp The	Jewett City	National Pipe Bending Co The	160 River St New Haven	<b>Brake Service Parts</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford	<b>Bent Tubing</b>		Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
<b>Asbestos</b>		American Tube Bending Co Inc	New Haven	<b>Brass and Bronze</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (gaskets, packings, wicks)	Middletown	<b>Bicycle Coaster Brakes</b>		American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods, tubes)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake linings, clutch facings, sheet packing and wick)	Bridgeport	New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet, wire, rods)	Bristol
Rockbestos Products Corp (insulated wire, cable and cords)	New Haven	<b>Bicycle Sundries</b>		Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
<b>Asbestos &amp; Rubber Packing</b>		New Departure Div General Motors Corp	Bristol	Miller Company The (phosphor bronze and brass in sheets, strips, rolls)	Meriden
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford	<b>Binders Board</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
<b>Assemblies-Small</b>		Colonial Board Company	Manchester	Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls)	Waterbury
Greist Manufacturing Co The	New Haven	<b>Biological Products</b>		<b>Brass &amp; Bronze Ingot Metal</b>	
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small)	Hartford	Ernst Bischoff Company Inc	Ivoryton	Whipple and Choate Company The	Bridgeport
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol	<b>Blackening Salts for Metals</b>		<b>Brass Goods</b>	
<b>Auto Cable Housing</b>		Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport	Rostand Mfg Co The (Ecclesiastical Brass Wares)	Millford
Wiremold Company The	Hartford	<b>Blades</b>		Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
<b>Automatic Control Instruments</b>		Capewell Manufacturing Company Metal Saw Division (hack saw and band saw)	Hartford	Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) (small sheet metal parts)	Waterbury
Bristol Co The (temperature, pressure, flow, humidity, time)	Waterbury	<b>Blankets-Automatic</b>		Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	Olin Industries Inc
<b>Automobile Accessories</b>		General Electric Company	Bridgeport	<b>Brass Mill Products</b>	
Kilborn-Sauer Company (lights and other accessories)	Fairfield	<b>Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing &amp; Finishing</b>		Bridgeport Brass Co	Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake lining, rivet brass, clutch facings, packing)	Bridgeport	Glargo Finishing Co The	Glargo	Chase Brass & Copper Co	Waterbury
		United States Finishing Company The (textile fabrics)	Norwich	Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
		<b>Blocks</b>		<b>Brass Stencils-Interchangeable</b>	
		Howard Company (cupola fire clay)	New Haven	Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415, Forestville (Advt.)



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**Brass Wall Plates**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Brick-Building**  
Donnelly Brick Co The New Britain

**Bricks-Fire**  
Howard Company New Haven

**Bright Wire Goods**  
Sargent & Company (Screw Eyes, Screw Hooks, Cup Hooks, Hooks and Eyes, C. H. Hooks) New Haven

**Broaching**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford

**Brooms-Brushes**  
Fuller Brush Co The Hartford

**Buckles**  
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington  
Hatheway Mfg Co The (Dee Rings) Bridgeport  
Hawie Mfg Co The Bridgeport  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company (footwear, clothing and strap) Waterbury  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Buffing & Polishing Compositions**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Lea Mfg Co Waterbury

**Buffing Wheels**  
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson

**Buttons**  
B Schwanda & Sons Staffordville  
Celt's Manufacturing Company Hartford  
L C White Company The Waterbury  
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Uniform and Tack Fasteners) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Cabinets**  
Charles Parker Co The (medicine) Meriden

**Cabinet Work**  
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Cable-BX Armored**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cable-Nonmetallic Sheathed**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cable-Service Entrance**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cages**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The (bird and animal) New Haven

**Cams**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The Hartford  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc Waterbury

**Canvas Products**  
F B Skiff Inc Hartford

**Capacitors**  
Electro Motive Mfg Co Inc The (mica & trimmer) Willimantic

**Card Clothing**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

**Carpenter's Tools**  
Sargent & Company (Planes, Squares, Plumb Bobs, Bench Screws, Clamps and Saw Vises) New Haven

**Carpets and Rugs**  
Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co Thompsonville

**Carpet Lining**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Casket Trimmings**  
Bridgeport Casket Hardware Co The Bridgeport

**Casters**  
Bassick Company The (Industrial and General) Bridgeport

**Casters-Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Castings**  
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum) Meriden  
Charles Parker Co The (gray iron) Meriden  
Eastern Malleable Iron Company The (malleable iron, Z metal and alloy) Naugatuck  
Gillette-Vibber The (grey iron, brass, bronze, aluminum, also Bronze Bushing Stock) New London  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc (brass, bronze and aluminum) Naugatuck  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co (malleable iron and steel) Branford  
McLagon Foundry Co (gray iron) New Britain  
Newton-New Haven Co (zinc and aluminum) 688 Third Ave West Haven  
Philbrick-Booth & Spencer Inc (grey iron) Hartford  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass & Bronze) Waterbury 91  
Sessions Foundry Co The (gray iron) Bristol  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron) New Britain  
Waterbury Foundry Company The (highway & saab weights) Waterbury  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (gray iron and brass) Middletown

**Castings-Permanent Mould**  
Bradley & Hubbard Mfg Co The (zinc and aluminum) Meriden

**Centrifugal Blower Wheels**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

**Chain**  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

**Chain-Welded and Weldless**  
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Chain-Head**  
Bead Chain Mfg Co The Bridgeport

**Chartered Coach Service**  
Connecticut Company The (excursions a specialty) New Haven

**Chemicals**  
American Cynamid & Chemical Corp. Waterbury  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
Edcan Laboratories South Norwalk  
Macalaster Bicknell Company New Haven  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Cherries**  
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

**Chromium Plating**  
Chromium Corp of America Waterbury  
Chromium Process Company The Shelton  
Nutmeg Chrome Corporation Hartford

**Chucks**  
Cushman Chuck Co The Hartford

**Chucks & Face Plate Jaws**  
Union Mfg Co New Britain

**Clay**  
Howard Company (Fire Howard "B" and High Temperature Dry) New Haven

**Cleansing Compounds**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Clock Mechanisms**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Clocks**  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Clocks-Alarm**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (spring & electric) New Haven  
William L Gilbert Clock Corporation The Winsted

**Clocks-Automatic Cooking**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Clutches**  
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The New Haven

**Clutch Facings**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Clutch-Friction**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch facings-molded, woven, fabric, metallic) Bridgeport

**Coffee Makers**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Colls-Pipe or Tube**  
National Pipe Bending Co The 160 River St New Haven

**Coinmaster Products**  
Hall Mfg Co Ansonia

**Comfortables**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Commercial Heat Treating**  
A F Holden Company The 52 Richard St West Haven

**Communication Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated (aircraft, marine, intra-facility) Stamford

**Compressors**  
Norwalk Company Inc (high pressure air and gas) South Norwalk

**Concrete Products**  
Plasticrete Corp Hamden

**Condensers**  
Airadio Incorporated (variable) Stamford

**Cones**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Consulting Engineers**  
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (Consulting) 296 Homestead Ave Hartford

**Contract Machining**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Company Branford

**Contract Manufacturers**  
Greist Mfg Co The (metal parts and assemblies) 503 Blake St New Haven  
Merriam Mfg Co (production runs-metal boxes and containers to specifications) Durham  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Metal Parts and Assemblies) Waterbury 91  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Controllers**  
Bristol Company The Waterbury  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Conveyor Systems**  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The Hartford

**Copper**  
American Brass Co The (sheet, wire, rods tubes) Waterbury  
Bristol Brass Corp The (sheet) Bristol

**Copper (Continued)**  
Chase Brass & Copper Co (sheet, rod, wire, tube) Waterbury  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (sheets and rolls) Waterbury

**Copper Sheets**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Shingles**  
New Haven Copper Co The Seymour

**Copper Water Tube**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

**Cords-Asbestos**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cords-Braided**  
General Electric Company Meriden

**Cords-Heater**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cords-Portable**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cord Sets**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Cork Cots**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Corrugated Box Manufacturers**  
Danbury Square Box Co The Danbury

**Corrugated Shipping Cases**  
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland  
D L & D Container Corp 87 Shelton Ave New Haven

**Cosmetic Containers**  
Eyelet Specialty Co The Waterbury

**Cosmetics**  
J B Williams Co The Glastonbury  
Northam Warren Corporation Stamford

**Cotton Batting & Jute Batting**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Cotton Yarn**  
Floyd Cranska Co The Moosup

**Counting Devices**  
Veeder-Root Inc Hartford

**Cut Stone**  
Dextone Co The New Haven

**Cutters**  
American Standard Co (special) Plantsville  
Barnes Tool Company The (pipe cutters, hand) New Haven

**O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth milling)**  
33 Hull St Shelton

**Standard Machinery Co The (rotary board, single and duplex)**  
Mystic

**Delayed Action Mechanism**  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Dental Gold Alloys**  
J M Ney Company The Hartford

**Diamonds-Industrial**  
Diamond Tool and Die Works Hartford

**Dictating Machines**  
Dictaphone Corporation Bridgeport  
Gray Manufacturing Company The Hartford  
Soundscribe Corporation The New Haven

**Die & Tool Makers**  
Parsons Tool Inc New Britain

**Die Castings**  
Newton-New Haven Co Inc 688 Third Ave West Haven

**Die Casting Dies**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The Hartford  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The Derby

**Die Castings (Aluminum & Zinc)**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Die-Heads-Self Opening**  
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The Truman & Barclay Sts New Haven  
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Dies**  
American Standard Co Plantsville  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The 141 Brewery St New Britain

**Dish Washing Machines**  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics and die castings) Hartford

**Dish Washing Machines**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Disk Harrows**  
Orkil Inc-Cutaway Harrow Division Higganum

**Door Closers**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp. New Britain  
Sargent & Company New Haven  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Dowel Pins**  
Allen Manufacturing Co The Hartford

**Drafting Accessories**  
Joseph Merritt & Co Hartford

**Draperies**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Drilling Machines**  
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (sensitive) Hartford (Advt.)



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**Drop Forgings**  
Atwater Mfg Co  
Blakeslee Forging Co The  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The  
Capwell Mfg Company  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc  
**Druggists' Rubber Sundries**  
Goodyear Rubber Sundries Inc (Guardian  
"Plasti-Clear," baby pants, crib sheets & bibs,  
household aprons, raincoats, scarves & hoods,  
shower curtains, etc.)  
Seamless Rubber Company The  
**Dust Collecting Systems**  
Connecticut Blower Company  
**Edged Tools**  
Collins Co The (axes and other edged tools)  
**Elastic Webbing**  
Russell Mfg Co The  
**Electric Appliances**  
General Electric Company  
Silex Co The  
**Electric Cables**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
**Electric Circuit Breakers**  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The  
**Electric-Commutators & Segments**  
Cameron Elec Mfg Co The (rewinding motors)  
**Electric Cord & Cord Sets**  
Accurate Insulated Wire Corp  
**Electric Cords**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
**Electric Eye Control**  
United Cinephone Corporation  
**Electric Fixture Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
**Electric Hand Irons**  
Winsted Hardware Mfg Co (trade mark  
"Durabilt")  
**Electric Insulation**  
Case Brothers Inc  
Rogers Corporation The  
**Electric Knife Switches**  
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc  
**Electrical Outlet and Switch Boxes, and  
Covers**  
General Electric Company  
**Electric Panel Boards**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The  
**Electric Safety Switches**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The  
**Electric Signs**  
United Advertising Corp  
**Electric Specialties**  
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc  
**Electric Time Controls**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The  
**Electric Timepieces**  
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (auto-  
mobile and alarm)  
**Electric Wire**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)  
**Electrical Circuit Breakers**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc  
**Electrical Conduit Fittings & Grounding  
Specialties**  
Gillette-Vibber Company The  
**Electrical Control Apparatus**  
Federal Electric Products Co Inc  
Trumbull Electric Mfg Co The  
**Electrical Goods**  
A C Gilbert Co  
**Electrical Motors**  
U S Electrical Motors Inc  
**Electrical Recorders**  
Bristol Co The  
**Electrical Relays and Controls**  
Allied Control Co  
**Electronic Equipment**  
Airadio Incorporated  
**Electronics**  
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc  
Gray Manufacturing Company The  
United Cinephone Corporation  
**Electroplating**  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co  
Waterbury Plating Company  
**Electroplating—Equipment & Supplies**  
Enthone Inc  
MacDermid Incorporated  
**Electrotypes**  
W T Barnum & Co Inc (all classes)

**Elevators**  
Eastern Machinery Co The (passenger and  
freight)  
General Elevator Service Co  
**Enameling**  
Conn Metal Finishing Co  
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The (including  
wrinkle finishes)  
Waterbury Plating Company  
Claireglow Mfg Co  
**Engines**  
Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Div United Aircraft  
Corp (aircraft)  
Wolverine Motor Works Inc (diesel stationary  
marine)  
**Envelopes**  
Curtis 1000 Inc  
United States Envelope Company, Division  
**Extractors—Tap**  
Walton Company The  
**Eyelets**  
L C White Company The  
Platt Bros & Co The P O Box 1030  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The  
Scovill Manufacturing Company  
Waterbury Companies Inc  
**Fans—Electric**  
General Electric Company  
**Fasteners—Slide & Snap**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Snap)  
**Felt**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (mechanical,  
cut parts)  
**Felt—All Purpose**  
American Felt Co (Mills & Cutting Plant)  
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting  
Plant)  
**Ferrules**  
Waterbury Companies Inc  
**Fibre Board**  
Case Brothers Inc  
C H Norton Co The  
Rogers Corporation (Specialty)  
**File Cards**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The  
**Film Spools**  
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc  
**Finger Nail Clippers**  
H C Cook Co The  
**Firearms**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company  
Remington Arms Co Inc  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc  
**Fire Hose**  
Fabrics Fire Hose (municipal and industrial)  
**Fireplace Goods**  
American Windshield & Specialty Co The  
881 Boston Post Road  
John P Smith Co The (screens)  
**Fireproof Floor Joists**  
Dextone Co The  
**Fireworks**  
M Backes' Sons Inc  
**Fishing Tackle**  
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (lines)  
H C Cook Co The  
Horton Mfg Co The (reels, rods, lines)  
Jim Harvey Div Local Industries Inc (nets,  
lures)  
**Flashlights**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc  
**Flashlights and Radio Batteries**  
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division  
Olin Industries Inc  
**Floor & Ceiling Plates**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co The  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc  
**Fluorescent Lighting Equipment**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The  
Wiremold Company The  
**Food Mixers—Electric**  
General Electric Company  
**Forgings**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co  
Heppenstall Co (all kinds and shapes)  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Non-ferrous)  
**Foundries**  
Sessions Foundry Co The (iron)  
Union Mfg Co (gray iron)  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (iron, brass, alumi-  
num and bronze)

**Foundry Riddles**  
John P Smith Co The  
Rolock Inc (brass, galvanized, steel)  
**Furnaces**  
Home Heating Service Inc (warm air oil fired)  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial)  
**Furnace Linings**  
Mullite Refractories Co The  
**Furniture Pads**  
Gilman Brothers Company The  
**Fuse Blocks**  
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc  
**Fuses—Plug and Cartridge**  
General Electric Company  
Gage Blocks  
Fonda Gage Company (Fonda lifetime-carbide  
and steel)  
**Galvanizing**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc  
**Galvanizing & Electrical Plating**  
Gillette-Vibber Co The  
**Gaskets**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (from all  
materials)  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The  
**Gauges**  
American Standard Co  
Bristol Co The (pressure and vacuum—record-  
ing automatic control)  
Fonda Gage Company (special)  
Helicoid Gage Division American Chain &  
Cable Co Inc  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc  
**Gears and Gear Cutting**  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The  
**Glass and China**  
Rockwell Silver Co The (silver decorated)  
**Glass Blowing**  
Macalaster Bicknell Company  
**Glass Coffee Makers**  
Silex Co The  
**Glass Cutters**  
Fletcher Terry Co The  
**Glass Processing**  
Woodbury Glass Company Inc  
**Golf Equipment**  
Horton Mfg Co The (clubs, shafts, balls, bags)  
**Governors**  
Pickering Governor Co The (speed regulating,  
centrifugal, hydraulic)  
**Greeting Cards**  
A D Steinback & Sons Inc  
**Grinding**  
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Precision  
custom grinding; centerless, cylindrical, sur-  
faces, internal and special)  
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (gears,  
threads, cams and splines)  
**Grinding Machines**  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam)  
**Grommets**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and zinc)  
**Hand Tools**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (nail pullers,  
scout axes, box opening tools, trowels, cop-  
ing saws, putty knives)  
James J Ryan Tool Works The (screw drivers,  
machinists' punches, cold chisels, scratch  
aws and nail sets)  
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Bit braces,  
chisels, dividers, draw knives, hammers,  
pliers, squares, snips, wrenches)  
**Hardware**  
Bassick Company The (Automotive)  
Hall Mfg Co (bridge table)  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware  
Corp (Builders)  
Sargent & Company  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc (marine heavy  
and industrial)  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The  
(builders)  
**Hardware—Marine & Bus**  
Rostand Mfg Co The  
**Hardware—Trailer Cabinet**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The  
**Hardware, Trunk & Luggage**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware  
Corp  
J H Sessions & Son  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The  
(Advt.)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

<b>Hat Machinery</b>	
Doran Bros Inc	Danbury
<b>Health, Surgical &amp; Orthopedic Supports</b>	
Berger Brothers Company The (custom made for back, breast and abdomen)	New Haven
<b>Heat Lamps</b>	
General Electric Company	Meriden
<b>Heat Treating</b>	
A F Holden Co The	52 Richard St West Haven
Bennett Metal Treating Co The	1945 New Britain Ave Elmwood
Driscoll Wire Company The	Shelton
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	
The New Britain Machine Co	New Britain
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The	296 Homestead Ave Hartford
<b>Heat-Treating Equipment</b>	
A F Holden Company The	52 Richard Street West Haven (Main Plant)
Autoyre Company The	Oakville
Stanley P Rockwell Co Inc The (commercial)	2996 Homestead Ave Hartford
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Heat Treating Salts and Compounds</b>	
A F Holden Company The	52 Richard Street West Haven
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co	Bridgeport
<b>Heating Apparatus</b>	
Miller Company The (domestic oil burners and heating devices)	Meriden
<b>Hex-Socket Screws</b>	
Bristol Company The	Waterbury
<b>Highway Guard Rail Hardware</b>	
Malleable Iron Fittings Co	Branford
<b>Hinges</b>	
Homer D Bronson Company	Beacon Falls
<b>Hobs and Hobbings</b>	
ABA Tool & Engineering Co	Manchester
<b>Hoists and Trolleys</b>	
Union Mfg Company	New Britain
<b>Home Laundry Equipment</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Hose Supporter Trimmings</b>	
Hawie Mfg Co The (So-Lo Grip Tabs)	Bridgeport
<b>Hospital Signal Systems</b>	
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc	Meriden
<b>Hot Water Heaters</b>	
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (Instantaneous domestic oil burner)	Stamford
<b>Hydraulic Brake Fluids</b>	
Eis Manufacturing Co	Middletown
<b>Industrial Finishes</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
<b>Industrial and Marking Tapes</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Industrial Refrigeration</b>	
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division (Specialists)	Terryville
<b>Infra-Red Equipment</b>	
Leeds Electric and Mfg Co The	Hartford
<b>Insecticides</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
Darworth Incorporated ("Coracide" DDT Dispenser)	Simsbury
<b>Insecticide Bomb</b>	
Bridgeport Brass Company (Aer-a-sol)	Bridgeport
<b>Insulated Wire Cords &amp; Cable</b>	
Kerite Insulated Wire & Cable Co Inc The	Seymour
<b>Instruments</b>	
Bristol Company The	Waterbury
J-B-T Instruments Inc (Electrical and Temperature)	New Haven
<b>Insulation</b>	
Gilman Brothers Co The	Gilman
<b>Insulating Refractories</b>	
Mullite Refractories Co The	Shelton
<b>Inter-Communications Equipment</b>	
Connecticut Telephone & Electric Division of Great American Industries Inc	Meriden
<b>Ironing Machines—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Jacquard</b>	
Case Brothers Inc	Manchester
<b>Japanning</b>	
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
<b>Jib Borer</b>	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore)	Bridgeport
<b>Jig Boring</b>	
American Standard Co	New Britain
Parsons Tool Inc	
<b>Jig Grinder</b>	
Moore Special Tool Co (Moore)	Bridgeport
<b>Jigs and Fixtures</b>	
American Standard Co	Plantsville
<b>Jointing</b>	
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (compressed sheet)	Bridgeport
<b>Key Blanks</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Graham Mfg Co The	Derby
Sargent & Company	New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Labels</b>	
J & J Cash Inc (Woven)	South Norwalk
<b>Label Moisteners</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Laboratory Equipment</b>	
Bowser Inc Refrigeration Division	Terryville
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Laboratory Supplies</b>	
Macalaster Bicknell Company	New Haven
<b>Lacquers &amp; Synthetic Enamels</b>	
Zapon Div Atlas Powder Co	Stamford
<b>Ladders</b>	
A W Flint Co	196 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Lampholders—Incandescent and Fluorescent</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Lamp Shades</b>	
Verplex Company The	Essex
<b>Lathes</b>	
Bullard Company The (vertical turret cutmaster and Mult-Au-Matic, vertical multi-spindle)	Bridgeport
<b>Leather</b>	
Herman Roser & Sons Inc (Genuine Pigskin)	Glastonbury
<b>Geo A Shepard &amp; Sons Co The (sheepskin, shoe upper, garment, grain and suede)</b>	
Bethel	
<b>Leather Goods Trimmings</b>	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
<b>Leather, Mechanical</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (packings, cubs, washers, etc.)	Middletown
<b>Letterheads</b>	
Lehman Brothers Inc (designers, engravers, lithographers)	New Haven
<b>Lighting Accessories—Fluorescent</b>	
General Electric Company	Norfolk
<b>Lights—Trouble</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Lighting Equipment</b>	
Miller Co The (Miller, Duplexalite, Ivanhoe)	Meriden
<b>Lighting Protection</b>	
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Lithography</b>	
Edward H Brown	Hartford & New Haven
<b>Lithographing</b>	
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
<b>Locks—Banks</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Builders</b>	
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Sargent & Company	New Haven
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Cabinet</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Special Purpose</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Suit-Case and Trimmings</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
<b>Locks—Trunk</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The	Stamford
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (and suitcase)	Stamford
<b>Locks—Zipper</b>	
Excelsior Hardware Co The	Stamford
<b>Loom—Non-Metallic</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Luggage Fabric</b>	
Falls Company The	Norwich
<b>Lumber &amp; Millwork Products</b>	
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc	Bridgeport
<b>Machinery</b>	
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Special)	Hartford
Globe Tapping Machine Company (dial type drilling and tapping)	Bridgeport
Hallden Machine Company The (mill)	Thomaston
Peck Stow & Wilcox Co The (Machines & tools for sheet metal fabrication—manually & power operated)	Southington
<b>Machinery (Continued)</b>	
Standard Machinery Co The (bookbinders)	Mystic
Torrington Manufacturing Co The (mill)	Torrington
<b>Machine Bases</b>	
State Welding Co The (Fabricated Steel & Salvage of Broken Castings)	Hartford
<b>Machine Work</b>	
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (precision parts)	Hartford
<b>Grandahl Tool and Machine Company</b>	
Hartford Special Machinery Co The (contract work only)	Hartford
<b>National Sherardizing &amp; Machine Co (job)</b>	
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (Special)	Hartford
<b>Torrington Manufacturing Co The (special rolling mill machinery)</b>	
<b>Machines</b>	
Andrew C Campbell Div American Chain & Cable Co Inc (cutting & nibbling)	Bridgeport
Patent Button Company The	Waterbury
Special Devices Inc (Special, new developments, engineering, design and construction)	Berlin
<b>Machines—Automatic</b>	
A H Nilson Mach Co The (Special)	Bridgeport
<b>Machines—Automatic Chucking</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	
The New Britain Machine Co (multiple spindle and double end)	New Britain
<b>Machines—Automatic Screw</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	
The New Britain Machine Co (single and multiple spindle)	New Britain
<b>Machines—Forming</b>	
A H Nilson Mach Co The (four-slide wire and ribbon stock)	Bridgeport
<b>Machines—Paper Ruling</b>	
John McAdams & Sons Inc	Norwalk
<b>Machines—Precision Boring</b>	
New Britain-Gridley Machine Division	
The New Britain Machine Co	New Britain
<b>Machines—Slotting</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (screw head)	Waterbury
<b>Machines—Thread Rolling</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machines—Well Drilling</b>	
Consolidated Industries	Wallingford
<b>Machinery—Bolt and Nut</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Cold Heading</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery Dealers &amp; Rebuilders</b>	
Botwinik Brothers	New Haven
J L Lucas and Son	Fairfield
<b>Machinery—Metal-Working</b>	
Bristol Metal-working Equipment	Hartford
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Nut</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The (forming and tapping)	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Screw and Rivet</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Machinery—Wire Drawing</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Mail Boxes, Apartment &amp; Residential</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Mailing Machines</b>	
Pitney-Bowes Inc	Stamford
<b>Manganese Bronze Ingot</b>	
Whipple and Choate Company	Bridgeport
<b>Marine Engines</b>	
Kilborn-Sauer Company (running lights and searchlights)	Fairfield
Lathrop Engine Co The	Mystic
<b>Marine Equipment</b>	
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc	Middletown
<b>Marine Reverse Gears</b>	
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven
<b>Marking Devices</b>	
Hoggeson & Pettis Mfg Co The	New Haven
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel)	Hartford
<b>Matrices</b>	
W T Barnum & Co Inc	New Haven
<b>Mattresses</b>	
Palmer Brothers Co	Fitchville
Waterbury Mattress Co	Waterbury
<b>Mechanical Assemblies—Small</b>	
M H Rhodes Inc	Hartford
<b>Mechanical Specialties</b>	
Gregory Manufacturing Co Inc The	New Haven
	(Adv.)

# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

**Mechanics Hand Tools**  
Bridgeport Hdwe Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, wrenches, pliers, cold chisels, hammers, auto repair tools) Bridgeport

**Metal Cleaners**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Metal Cleaning Machines**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Metal Finishes**  
Mitchell-Bradford Chemical Co Bridgeport

**Metal Finishing**  
National Sherardizing & Machine Co Hartford

**Metal Goods**  
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Metal Goods**  
Waterbury Companies Inc (to order) Waterbury

**Metallizing**  
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

**Metal Novelties**  
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Metal Products**  
State Welding Company Hartford

**Metal Products—Stampings**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Metal Products—Stampings**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Made-to-Order) Waterbury 91

**Metal Products—Stampings**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Metal Specialties**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford

**Metal Stampings**  
Autoyre Co The (Small) Oakville

**Metal Stampings**  
DooVal Tool & Mfg Co Bridgeport

**Metal Stampings**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Naugatuck

**Metal Stampings**  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Stamford

**Metal Stampings**  
Greist Mfg Co The 503 Blake St New Haven

**Metal Stampings**  
Hayes Metal Stampings Inc Hartford

**Metal Stampings**  
H C Cook Co The 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Metal Stampings**  
J A Otterbein Company The (metal fabrications) Middletown

**Metal Stampings**  
J H Sessions & Son Bristol

**Metal Stampings**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Metal Stampings**  
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass, copper and steel) Waterbury

**Metal Stampings**  
G E Prentice Mfg Co The Kensington

**Metal Stampings**  
Saling Manufacturing Company Unionville

**Metal Stampings**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Metal Stampings**  
Stanley Works The New Britain

**Metal Stampings**  
Verplex Company The (Contract) Essex

**Metal Stampings**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Meters—Gas**  
Sprague Meter Company Bridgeport

**Microscope—Measuring**  
Lundeberg Engineering Company Hartford

**Milk Bottle Carriers**  
John P Smith Co The 423-33 Chapel St New Haven

**Millwork**  
Hartford Builders Finish Co Hartford

**Millboard**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (asbestos) Bridgeport

**Milling Machines**  
Rowbottom Machine Company Inc (cam) Waterbury

**Mill Supplies**  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Minute Minders**  
Lux Clock Mfg Co The Waterbury

**Mixing Equipment**  
Eastern Industries Inc New Haven

**Monuments**  
Beij & Williams Co The Hartford

**Motor Switches**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Moulded Plastic Products**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Moulded Plastic Products**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Moulded Plastic Products**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Mouldings**  
Watertown Mfg Co The 117 Echo Lake Road Watertown

**Mouldings**  
Himmel Brothers Co The (architectural, metal and store front) Hamden

**Moulds**  
ABA Tool & Engineering Co Manchester

**Moulds**  
Hoggsan & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) New Haven

**Moulds**  
114 Brewery St New Haven

**Moulds**  
Lundeberg Engineering Company (plastic) Hartford

**Moulds**  
Parker Stampa Works Inc The (compression, injection & transfer for plastics) Hartford

**Moulds**  
Sessions Foundry Co The (heat resisting for non-ferrous metals) Bristol

**Napper Clothing**  
Standard Card Clothing Co The (for textile mills) Stafford Springs

**Nickel Anodes**  
Apothecaries Hall Co Waterbury

**Nickel Anodes**  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour

**Nickel Silver**  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour  
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

**Nickel Silver Ingot**  
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

**Night Latches**  
P & F Corbin Division The American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Night Latches**  
Sargent & Company New Haven

**Night Latches**  
Vale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Non-ferrous Metal Castings**  
Miller Company The Meriden

**Nuts, Bolts and Washers**  
Clark Brothers Bolt Co Milldale

**Office Equipment**  
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford

**Offset Printing**  
Underwood Corporation Bridgeport & Hartford

**Offset Printing**  
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

**Oil Burners**  
Miller Company The (domestic) Meriden

**Oil Burners**  
Petroleum Heat & Power Co (domestic, commercial and industrial) Stamford

**Oil Burners**  
Silent Glow Oil Burner Corp The Hartford

**Oil Burners**  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Oil Burner Wick**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The Bridgeport

**Oil Tanks**  
Norwalk Tank Co The (550 to 30 M gals., underwriters above and under ground) South Norwalk

**Olives**  
John Magee & Co Incorporated Saybrook

**Outlets—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Outlets—Electric**  
American Machine & Foundry Co New Haven

**Outlets—Electric**  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Package Sealers**  
Better Packages Inc Shelton

**Packing**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (leather, rubber, asbestos, fibre) Middletown

**Packing**  
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (rubber sheet and automotive) Bridgeport

**Padlocks**  
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp New Britain

**Padlocks**  
Sargent & Company New Haven

**Painting—Infra Red Baking**  
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The Stamford

**Painting—Infra Red Baking**  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Paints and Enamels**  
Staminate Corp The New Haven

**Paints and Enamels**  
Tredennick Paint Mfg Co The Meriden

**Pants**  
Moore Special Tool Co (crush wheel dresser) Bridgeport

**Paperboard**  
Connecticut Corrugated Box Div Robert Gair Co Inc Portland

**Paperboard**  
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven

**Paper Boxes**  
Robertson Paper Box Co Montville

**Paper Boxes**  
Atlantic Carton Corp (folding) Norwich

**Paper Boxes**  
National Folding Box Co (folding) New Haven

**Paper Boxes**  
New Haven Pulp & Board Co The New Haven

**Paper Boxes**  
Robertson Paper Box Co (folding) Montville

**Paper Boxes**  
Strouse Adler Co The New Haven

**Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup**  
Bridgeport Paper Box Company Bridgeport

**Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup**  
M Backes' Sons Inc Wallingford

**Paper Boxes—Folding and Setup**  
Warner Brothers Company The Bridgeport

**Paper Clips**  
H C Cook Co The (steel) 32 Beaver St Ansonia

**Paper Tubes and Cores**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Parallel Tubes**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Parkerizing**  
Clairglow Mfg Company Portland

**Passenger Transportation**  
Connecticut Company The (local, suburban and interurban) New Haven

**Pet Furnishings**  
Andrew B Hendryx Co The New Haven

**Pharmaceutical Specialties**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Phosphor Bronze**  
Miller Company The (sheets, strips, rolls) Meriden

**Phosphor Bronze**  
Seymour Mfg Co The Seymour

**Phosphor Bronze**  
Waterbury Rolling Mills Inc (sheets, strips, rolls) Waterbury

**Phosphor Bronze Ingots**  
Whipple and Choate Company The Bridgeport

**Photographic Equipment**  
Kalart Company Inc Stamford

**Photo Reproduction**  
New Haven Printing Company The New Haven

**Plano Repairs**  
Pratt Read & Co Inc (keys and action) Ivoryton

**Plano Supplies**  
Pratt Read & Co (keys and actions, backs, plates) Ivoryton

**Pickles**  
Goodman Brothers Meriden

**Pin Up Lamps**  
Verplex Company The Essex

**Pipe**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury

**Pipe**  
Bridgeport Brass Co (brass & copper) Bridgeport

**Pipe**  
Chase Brass & Copper Co (red brass and copper) Waterbury

**Pipe**  
Crane Company (fabricated) Bridgeport

**Pipe**  
Howard Co (cement well and chimney) New Haven

**Pipe Fittings**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

**Pipe Fittings**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Pipe Plugs**  
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (counter-sunk) West Hartford

**Plastic Buttons**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Plastic Buttons**  
Frank Parizek Manufacturing Co The West Willington

**Plastic Buttons**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Plastic Buttons**  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Plasticrete Bloc**  
Plasticrete Corp Hamden

**Plastic Film Printing**  
Glasgo Finishing Co The Glasgo

**Plastic Gems**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Plastic Molders**  
General Electric Company Meriden

**Plastic—Moulders**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Plastic—Moulders**  
Conn Plastics Waterbury

**Plastic—Moulders**  
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford

**Plastic—Moulders**  
Watertown Mfg Co The Watertown

**Plastic—Moulds & Dies**  
Waterbury Companies Co Waterbury

**Plastic—Moulds & Dies**  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (for plastics) Hartford

**Plates—Switch**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Platers**  
Christie Plating Co Groton

**Platers**  
Patent Button Co The Waterbury

**Platers**  
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville

**Platers**  
Waterbury Plating Company Waterbury

**Platers**  
Chromium Process Company The (Chromium Plating only) Derby

**Platers—Chrome**  
Hartford Chrome Corporation The Hartford

**Platers—Chrome**  
Plainville Electro Plating Co The Plainville

**Platers' Equipment**  
Apothecaries Hall Company Waterbury

**Platers' Equipment**  
MacDermid Incorporated Waterbury

**Plating**  
Conn Metal Finishing Co Hamden

**Plumbers' Brass Goods**  
Bridgeport Brass Co Bridgeport

**Plumbers' Brass Goods**  
Keeney Mfg Co The (special bends) Newington

**Plumbing Specialties**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 48

**Pole Line**  
John M Russell Mfg Co Inc Naugatuck

**Pole Line**  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford

**Pollishing Wheels**  
Williamsville Buff Mfg Co The Danielson

**Poly Chokes**  
Poly Choke Company The (a shotgun choking device) Tariffville

**Postage Meters**  
Pitney-Bowes Inc Stamford

**Precious Metals**  
J M Ney Company The (for industry) Hartford

**Prefabricated Buildings**  
City Lumber Co of Bridgeport Inc The Bridgeport

**Preserves**  
Goodman Bros (and jellies) Meriden

**Preservatives—Wood, Rope, Fabric**  
Darworth Incorporated ("Cuprinol") Simsbury

**Press Buttons**  
Gaynor Electric Company Inc Bridgeport

**Press Papers**  
Case Brothers Inc Manchester

**Press Papers**  
(Advt.)



# IT'S MADE IN CONNECTICUT

<b>Presses</b>	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The (automatic mechanical)	Hartford
Standard Machinery Co The (plastic molding, embossing, and die cutting)	Mystic
<b>Presses—Power</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Pressure Vessels</b>	
Norwalk Tank Co Inc The (unfired to ASME Code Par U 69-70)	South Norwalk
<b>Printing</b>	
Case Lockwood & Brainard A Division of Connecticut Printers Inc	Hartford
Heminway Corporation The	Waterbury
Hunter Press	Hartford
New Haven Printing Company The	New Haven
Taylor & Greenough Co The	Hartford
T B Simonds Inc	Hartford
The Walker-Rackliff Company	New Haven
<b>Painting—Infra Red Baking</b>	
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company	Hartford
<b>Printing Presses</b>	
Banthin Engineering Co (automatic)	Bridgeport
<b>Printing Rollers</b>	
Chambers-Storck Company Inc The (engraved)	Norwich
<b>Production Control Equipment</b>	
United Cinephone Corporation	Torrington
Wassell Organization (Produc-Trol)	Westport
<b>Propellers—Aircraft</b>	
Hamilton Standard Propellers Div United Aircraft Corp	East Hartford
<b>Propeller Fan Blades</b>	
Torrington Manufacturing Co The	Torrington
<b>Pumps</b>	
Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company The (Tri-rotor)	Stamford
<b>Pumps—Small Industrial</b>	
Eastern Industries Inc	New Haven
<b>Pump Valves</b>	
Colt's Manufacturing Company	Hartford
<b>Punches</b>	
Hoggon & Pettis Mfg Co The (ticket & cloth)	141 Brewery St New Haven
<b>Putty Softeners—Electrical</b>	
Fletcher Terry Co The	Box 415 Forestville
<b>Pyrometers</b>	
Bristol Co The (recording and controlling)	Waterbury
<b>Quartz Crystals</b>	
Crystal Research Laboratories Inc	Hartford
<b>Radiation-Finned Copper</b>	
G & O Manufacturing Company The	New Haven
Vulcan Radiator Co The (steel and copper)	Hartford
<b>Radio and Television Components</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Radio Receivers</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Rayon Specialties</b>	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
<b>Rayon Yarns</b>	
Hartford Rayon Corporation The	Rocky Hill
<b>Reamers</b>	
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth)	33 Hull St Shelton
<b>Recorders</b>	
Bristol Co The (automatic controllers, temperature, pressure, flow, humidity)	Waterbury
<b>Reduction Gears</b>	
Snow-Nabstedt Gear Corp The	New Haven
<b>Refractories</b>	
Howard Company	New Haven
<b>Regulators</b>	
Norwalk Valve Company (for gas and air)	South Norwalk
<b>Resistance Wire</b>	
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (nickel, chromium, kanthal)	Southport
<b>Respirators</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Retainers</b>	
Hartford Steel Ball Co The (bicycle & automotive)	Hartford
<b>Riveting Machines</b>	
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The	Bridgeport
H P Townsend Manufacturing Co The	Hartford
I-R Mfg Div of The Ripley Co	Torrington
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brake service equipment)	Bridgeport
<b>Rivets</b>	
Blake & Johnson Co The (brass, copper and non-ferrous)	Waterville
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
J H Session & Sons	Bristol
<b>Rivets (Continued)</b>	
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (brass and aluminum tubular and solid copper)	Bridgeport
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (iron)	Bridgeport
<b>Roasters—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Rods</b>	
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass and bronze)	Bristol
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Bronze)	Waterbury 91
<b>Roller Skates</b>	
Winchester Repeating Arms Company Division	New Haven
<b>Rolling Mills and Equipment</b>	
Waterbury Farrel Foundry & Machine Co The	Waterbury
<b>Rubber Chemicals</b>	
Stamford Rubber Supply Co The ("Factice" Vulcanized Vegetable Oils)	Stamford
<b>Rubberized Fabrics</b>	
Duro-Gloss Rubber Co The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Footwear</b>	
Goodyear Rubber Co The	Middletown
United States Rubber Prod Inc (Keds, Kefettes, Gaytees, U S Royal Footwear)	Naugatuck
<b>Rubber Gloves</b>	
Seamless Rubber Company The	New Haven
<b>Rubber Heels</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Products, Mechanical</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (washers, gaskets, molded parts)	Middletown
<b>Rubber Soles</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubber Tile</b>	
Danbury Rubber Co Inc The	Danbury
<b>Rubbish Burners</b>	
John P Smith Co The	423-33 Chapel St New Haven
<b>Safety Clothing</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Fuses</b>	
Ensign-Bickford Co The (mining & detonating)	Simsbury
<b>Safety Gloves and Mittens</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Safety Goggles</b>	
American Optical Company Safety Division	Putnam
<b>Sandblasting</b>	
Beij & Williams Co The	Hartford
<b>Sandwich Grills—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Saw Blades</b>	
Capewell Mfg Co The (Hack Saw, Band Saw)	Hartford
<b>Saws, Band, Metal Cutting</b>	
Atlantic Saw Mfg Co	New Haven
<b>Scales—Industrial Dial</b>	
Kron Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Scissors</b>	
Acme Shear Company The	Bridgeport
<b>Screens</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The (Windows, Doors and Porches)	Hartford
<b>Screw Caps</b>	
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (small for bottles)	Derby
<b>Screws</b>	
Atlantic Screw Work (wood)	Hartford
Blake & Johnson Co The (machine and wood)	Waterville
Bristol Company The (socket set and socket cap screws)	Waterbury
Charles Parker Co The (wood)	Meriden
Clark Brothers Bolt Co	Milldale
Connecticut Mfg Co The (machine)	Waterbury
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Screw Machines</b>	
Holo-Krome Screw Corporation The (socket set and socket cap)	West Hartford
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
<b>Screw Machine Accessories</b>	
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Barnaby Manufacturing and Tool Company	Bridgeport
<b>Screw Machine Products</b>	
Apex Tool Co Inc The	Bridgeport
Blake & Johnson Co The	Waterville
Bristol Screw Corporation	Plainville
Centerless Grinding Co Inc The (Heat treated and ground type only)	19 Staples Street Bridgeport
Connecticut Manufacturing Company The	Waterbury
Consolidated Industries (sub-contractors)	Wallingford
<b>Machine Screw Products (Continued)</b>	
Corbin Screw Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
Duda & Goodwin Mfg Co	Woodbury
Eastern Machine Screw Corp The	New Haven
Truman & Barclay Sts	New Haven
Greist Mfg Co The (Up to 1½" capacity)	New Haven
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
Lowe Mfg Co The	Wethersfield
National Automatic Products Company The	New Britain
Nelson's Screw Machine Products	Plantsville
New Britain Machine Company The	New Britain
Olson Brothers Company (up to ¾" capacity)	Plainville
Peck Spring Co The	Plainville
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company	Waterbury 91
Wallace Metal Products Co Inc	New Haven
Waterbury Machine Tools & Products Co (B & S & Swiss type automatic)	Waterbury
Watkins Manufacturing Co Inc	Millford
<b>Screw Machine Tools</b>	
Somma Tool Co (precision circular form tools)	Waterbury
<b>Screws—Socket</b>	
Allen Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
<b>Sealing Tape Machines</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Seasoning</b>	
Maggi Co Inc (Maggi's)	New Milford
<b>Sewing Machines</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (Sewing machine attachments)	503 Blake St New Haven
Morrow Machine Co The (Industrial)	Hartford
Singer Manufacturing Company The (industrial)	Bridgeport
<b>Shaving Soaps</b>	
J B Williams Co The	Glastonbury
<b>Shears</b>	
Acme Shear Co The (household)	Bridgeport
<b>Shells</b>	
Wolcott Tool and Manufacturing Company Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Products</b>	
American Brass Co The (brass and copper)	Waterbury
Merriam Mfg Co (security boxes, fitted tool boxes, tackle boxes, displays)	Durham
United Advertising Corp Manufacturing Division (Job and Production Runs)	New Haven
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Sheet Metal Stampings</b>	
American Buckle Co The	West Haven
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The	Naugatuck
Hall Mfg Co	Ansonia
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Waterbury Companies Inc	Waterbury
<b>Shipment Sealers</b>	
Better Packages Inc	Shelton
<b>Showcase Lighting Equipment</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Shower Stalls</b>	
Dextone Company	New Haven
<b>Signals</b>	
H C Cook Co The (for card files)	Ansonia
32 Beaver St	Ansonia
<b>Sizing and Finishing Compounds</b>	
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp	Waterbury
<b>Silde Fasteners</b>	
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
Shoe Hardware Div U S Rubber Company	Waterbury
Kwik zippers	Waterbury
<b>Smoke Stacks</b>	
Bigelow Company The (steel)	New Haven
<b>Soap</b>	
J B Williams Co The (industrial soaps, toilet soaps, shaving soaps)	Glastonbury
<b>Solder—Soft</b>	
Torrey S Crane Company	Plantsville
<b>Space Heaters—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Meriden
<b>Special Machinery</b>	
Henry & Wright Manufacturing Company The	Hartford
H P Townsend Mfg Company The	Hartford
Lundberg Engineering Company	Hartford
National Sherardizing & Machine Co (mandrels & stock shells for rubber industry)	Hartford
<b>Special Parts</b>	
Greist Mfg Co The (small machines, especially precision stampings)	New Haven
<b>Special Industrial Locking Devices</b>	
Corbin Cabinet Lock Div American Hardware Corp	New Britain
<b>Special Tools &amp; Dies</b>	
Lundberg Engineering Company	Hartford
<b>Spinnings</b>	
Gray Manufacturing Company The	Hartford (Advt.)



# I T ' S M A D E I N C O N N E C T I C U T

**Sponge Rubber**  
Sponge Rubber Products Co The Shelton

**Spreads**  
Palmer Brothers Co Fitchville

**Spring Coiling Machines**  
Torrington Manufacturing Co The Torrington

**Spring Units**  
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc (mattresses and furniture) Bridgeport

**Spring Washers**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs—Coil & Flat**  
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Coil and Flat) Hartford  
Humason Mfg Co The Forestville  
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville  
Peck Spring Co The Plainville  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs—Flat**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol  
New England Spring Manufacturing Company Unionville

**Springs—Furniture**  
Owen Silent Spring Co Inc Bridgeport

**Springs—Wire**  
Colonial Spring Corporation The Hartford  
Connecticut Spring Corporation The (compression, extension, torsion) Hartford  
D R Templeman Co (jewelry) Plainville  
J W Bernston Company (Coil and Torsion) Plainville  
New England Spring Mfg Co Unionville  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Springs, Wire & Flat**  
Autoyre Company The Oakville

**Stair Pads**  
Palmer Brothers Company New London

**Stamps**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (steel) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
Parker Stamp Works Inc The (steel) Hartford

**Stampings**  
DooVal Tool & Mfg Inc The Naugatuck  
Han-Dee Spring and Manufacturing Co The (Small) Hartford

**Stampings—Small**  
Greist Manufacturing Co The New Haven  
L C White Company The Waterbury  
Rogers Corporation (Fibre Cellulose Paper) Manchester  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Steel**  
Stanley Works The (hot and cold rolled strip) New Britain

**Steel Castings**  
Hartford Electric Steel Co The (carbon and alloy steel) 540 Flatbush Ave Hartford  
Malleable Iron Fittings Co Branford  
Nutmeg Crucible Steel Co Branford

**Steel—Cold Rolled Spring**  
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp Bristol

**Steel—Cold Rolled Stainless**  
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

**Steel—Cold Rolled Strip and Sheets**  
Wallingford Steel Company Wallingford

**Steel Goods**  
Merriam Mfg Co (sheets products to order) Durham  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Steel Strapping**  
Stanley Works The New Britain

**Stereotypes**  
W T Barnum & Co Inc New Haven

**Stop Clocks, Electric**  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol

**Straps, Leather**  
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (textile, industrial, skate, carriage) Middletown

**Studio Couches**  
Waterbury Mattress Co Waterbury

**Sunlamps**  
General Electric Company Meriden

**Super Refractories**  
Mullite Refractories Co The Shelton

**Surface Metal Raceways & Fittings**  
Wiremold Company The Hartford

**Surgical Dressings**  
Acme Cotton Products Co Inc East Killingly  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Surgical Rubber Goods**  
Seamless Rubber Company The New Haven

**Switches—Electric**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Switchboards Wire and Cables**  
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated) New Haven

**Synchronous Motors**  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington

**Tanks**  
Bigelow Company The (steel) New Haven  
State Welding Co The Hartford  
Storts Welding Company (steel and alloy) Meriden

**Tape**  
Russell Mfg Co The Middletown

**Tap Extractors**  
Walton Co The 94 Allyn St Hartford

**Taps, Collapsing**  
Geometric Tool Co The New Haven

**Tarred Lines**  
Brownell & Co Inc Moodus

**Tea**  
Upham Food Products Inc package and tea balls Hawleyville

**Telemetering Instruments**  
Bristol Co The Waterbury

**Television Receivers**  
General Electric Company Bridgeport

**Textile Machinery**  
Merrow Machine Co The 2814 Laurel St Hartford

**Textile Mill Supplies**  
Ernst Bischoff Company Inc Ivoryton

**Textile Processors**  
American Dyeing Corporation (rayon, acetate) Rockville

**Therapeutic Equipment**  
Aspinook Corp The (cotton) Jewett City  
Airadio Incorporated Stamford

**Thermometers**  
Bristol Co The (recording and automatic control) Waterbury  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Thermostats**  
Bridgeport Thermostat Company Inc (automatic) Bridgeport

**Thin Gauge Metals**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (plain or tinned in rolls) Waterbury

**Thread**  
American Thread Co The Willimantic  
Gardiner Hall Jr Co The (cotton sewing) South Willington

**Threading Machines**  
Lloyd E Cone Thread Co The (industrial cotton sewing) Moodus  
Max Pollack & Co Inc Groton and Willimantic  
Wm Juhl Manufacturing Co Mystic

**Time Recorders**  
Grant Mfg & Machine Co The (double and automatic) Bridgeport  
Stromberg Time Corp Thomaston

**Timers, Interval**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
H C Thompson Clock Co The Bristol  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook

**Timing Devices**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
R W Cramer Company Inc The Centerbrook  
Seth Thomas Clocks Thomaston  
United States Time Corporation The Waterbury

**Timing Devices & Time Switches**  
Haydon Manufacturing Co Inc Torrington  
M H Rhodes Inc Hartford

**Tinning**  
Thinsheet Metals Co The (non-ferrous metals in rolls) Waterbury  
Wilcox Crittenden & Co Inc Middletown

**Tool Designing**  
American Standard Co Plantsville

**Tools**  
Hoggson & Pettis Mfg Co The (rubber workers) 141 Brewery St New Haven  
O K Tool Co Inc The (inserted tooth metal cutting) 33 Hull St Shelton

**Tool Chests**  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co The Willimantic

**Tools & Dies**  
Moore Special Tool Co Bridgeport

**Tools, Dies & Fixtures**  
Fonda Gage Company (also jigs) Stamford  
Grandahl Tool and Machine Company Hartford

**Tools, Hand & Mechanical**  
Greist Mfg Co The New Haven  
Bridgeport Hardware Mfg Corp The (screw drivers, nail pullers, box tools, wrenches, auto tools, forgings & specialties) Bridgeport

**Toys**  
A C Gilbert Company New Haven  
Geo S Scott Mfg Co The Wallingford  
Gong Bell Co The East Hampton  
N N Hill Brass Co The East Hampton  
Waterbury Companies Inc Waterbury

**Trucks—Industrial**  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks—Lift**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The Stamford  
George P Clark Co Windsor Locks

**Trucks—Skid Platforms**  
Excelsior Hardware Co The (lift) Stamford

**Tube Bending**  
American Tube Bending Co Inc New Haven

**Tube Clips**  
H C Cook Co The (for collapsible tubes) 32 Beaver St Ansonia  
Weimann Bros Mfg Co The (for collapsible tubes) Derby

**Tubing**  
American Brass Co The (brass and copper) Waterbury  
Scovill Manufacturing Company (Brass and Copper) Waterbury 91

**Tubing—Heat Exchanger**  
Scovill Manufacturing Company Waterbury 91

**Typewriters**  
Royal Typewriter Co Inc Hartford  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriters—Portable**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford

**Typewriter Ribbons and Supplies**  
Underwood Corporation Hartford and Bridgeport

**Underclearer Rolls**  
Sonoco Products Co (Climax-Lowell Div) Mystic

**Union Pipe Fittings**  
Corley Co Inc The (300# AAR) Plainville

**Upholstery Fabrics—Woolen & Worsted**  
Broad Brook Company (automobile, airplane, railroad) Broad Brook

**Vacuum Bottles and Containers**  
American Thermos Bottle Co Norwich

**Vacuum Cleaners**  
Spencer Turbine Co The Hartford

**Valves**  
Norwalk Valve Company (sensitive check valves) South Norwalk  
W S Rockwell Company (Industrial) Fairfield

**Valve Discs**  
Colt's Manufacturing Company Hartford

**Valves—Automatic Air**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Automobile Tire**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Radiator Air**  
Bridgeport Brass Company Bridgeport

**Valves—Relief & Control**  
Beaton & Cadwell Mfg Co New Britain

**Valves—Safety & Relief**  
Manning Maxwell & Moore Inc Bridgeport

**Varnishes**  
Staminit Corp The New Haven

**Velvets**  
Leiss Velvet Mfg Co Inc The Willimantic  
Velvet Textile Corporation The (velvet) West Haven

**Ventilating Systems**  
Colonial Blower Company Hartford  
Connecticut Blower Company Hartford

**Vibrators—Pneumatic**  
New Haven Vibrator Company (industrial) New Haven

**Vises**  
Charles Parker Co The Meriden  
Fenn Manufacturing Company The (Quick Action Vises) Hartford  
Vanderman Manufacturing Co. The (Combination Bench Pipe) Willimantic

(Continued on page 52)

(Advt.)

## It's Made in Connecticut

(Continued from page 51)

<b>Waffle Irons—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Washers</b>	
American Felt Co (felt)	Glenville
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (all materials)	Middletown
Blake & Johnson The (brass, copper & non-ferrous)	Waterville
Clark Brothers Belt Co	Middleton
J H Sessions & Son	Bristol
Plume & Atwood Mfg Co The (brass & copper)	Waterbury
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (clutch washers)	Bridgeport
Saling Manufacturing Company (made to order)	Unionville
Sessions Foundry Co The (cast iron)	Bristol
<b>Washers—Felt</b>	
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant)	Unionville
<b>Washing Machines—Electric</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Watches</b>	
Benrus Watch Co	30 Cherry St Waterbury
New Haven Clock and Watch Co The (pocket & wrist)	New Haven
United States Time Corporation The	Waterbury
<b>Waterproof Dressings for Leather</b>	
Viscol Company The	Stamford
<b>Wedges</b>	
Saling Manufacturing Company (hammer & axe)	Unionville
<b>Welding</b>	
Consolidated Industries	Wallingford
G E Wheeler Company (Fabrication of Steel & Non-Ferrous Metals)	New Haven
Industrial Welding Company (Equipment Manufacturers—Steel Fabricators)	Hartford
Porcupine Company The	Bridgeport
State Welding Co The (Equipment Mfrs & Steel Fabricators)	Hartford
<b>Welding—Lead</b>	
Storts Welding Company (tanks and fabrication)	Meriden
<b>Welding Rods</b>	
Bristol Brass Co The (brass & bronze)	Bristol
<b>Wheels</b>	
Hall Mfg Co	Ansonia
<b>Wheels—Industrial</b>	
George P Clark Co	Windsor Locks
<b>Wicks</b>	
Auburn Manufacturing Company The (felt, asbestos)	Middletown
Raybestos Div of Raybestos-Manhattan Inc The (oil burner wicks)	Bridgeport
Russell Mfg Co The	Middletown
<b>Window &amp; Door Guards</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
<b>Wire</b>	
Atlantic Wire Co The (steel)	Branford
Bartlett Hair Spring Wire Co The (Hair Spring)	North Haven
Bristol Brass Corp The (brass & bronze)	Bristol
Driscoll Wire Co The (steel)	Shelton
Hudson Wire Co Winsted Div (insulated & enameled magnet)	Winsted
Platt Bros & Co The (zinc wire)	Winsted
P O Box 1030	Waterbury
Rockbestos Products Corp (asbestos insulated)	New Haven
Scovill Manufacturing Company Brass, Bronze and Nickel Silver)	Waterbury 91
<b>Wire Arches &amp; Trellises</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
John P Smith Co The	New Haven
423-33 Chapel St	
<b>Wire Baskets</b>	
Roelock Inc (for acid, heat, degreasing)	Fairfield
<b>Wire Cable</b>	
Bevin-Wilcox Line Co The (braided)	East Hampton
<b>Wires and Cable</b>	
General Electric Company (for central stations, industrial and mining applications)	Bridgeport
<b>Wires—Building</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport
<b>Wires—Telephone</b>	
General Electric Company	Bridgeport

<b>Wire Cloth</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
C O Jelliff Mfg Co The (all metals, all meshes)	Southport
<b>Wire Drawing Dies</b>	
John P Smith Co The	New Haven
423-33 Chapel St	Fairfield
Roelock Incorporated	
<b>Wire Dipping Baskets</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
John P Smith Co The	New Haven
423-33 Chapel St	
<b>Wire—Enameled Magnet</b>	
Sweet Wire Co	Winsted
<b>Wire Formings</b>	
Autoyre Co The	Oakville
G E Prentice Mfg Co The	Kensington
Verplex Company The	Essex
<b>Wire Forms</b>	
Colonial Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Connecticut Spring Corporation The	Hartford
Humason Mfg Co The	Forestville
New England Spring Mfg Co	Unionville
Wallace Barnes Co The Div Associated Spring Corp	Bristol
<b>Wire Goods</b>	
American Buckle Co The (overall trimmings)	West Haven
Patent Button Co The	Waterbury
Scovill Manufacturing Company (To Order)	Waterbury 91
<b>Wiremolding</b>	
Wiremold Company The	Hartford
<b>Wire Partitions</b>	
Hartford Wire Works Co The	Hartford
John P Smith Co The	New Haven
423-33 Chapel St	
<b>Wire Products</b>	
Claireglow Mfg Company	Portland
<b>Wire Reels</b>	
A H Nilson Mach Co The	Bridgeport
<b>Wire Rings</b>	
American Buckle Co The (pan handles and tinner's trimmings)	West Haven
<b>Wire Shapes</b>	
Bridgeport Chain & Mfg Co	Bridgeport
<b>Wire—Specialties</b>	
Andrew B Hendryx Co The	New Haven
<b>Wood Handles</b>	
Salisbury Cutlery Handle Co The (for cutlery & small tools)	Salisbury
<b>Woodwork</b>	
C H Dresser & Son Inc (Mfg all kinds of woodwork)	Hartford
Hartford Builders Finish Co	Hartford
<b>Woven Awning Stripes</b>	
Falls Company The	Norwich
<b>Woven Felts—Wool</b>	
Chas W. House & Sons Inc (Mills & Cutting Plant)	Unionville
<b>Yarns</b>	
Hartford Spinning Incorporated (Woolen, knitting and weaving yarns)	Unionville
Aldon Spinning Mills Corporation The (fine woolen and specialty)	Talcottville
Ensign-Bickford Co The (jute carpet)	Simsbury
<b>Zinc</b>	
Platt Bros & Co The (ribbon, strip and wire)	Waterbury
P O Box 1030	
<b>Zinc Castings</b>	
Newton-New Haven Co Inc	688 Third Ave West Haven

★ ★ ★

## Service Section

FOR SALE: One 1947 Model 260XW Brockway Tractor together with two Model W-56 Trailmobile Trailers with vertical props, removable racks and permanent headers. Equipment in excellent condition. Address SE-3275.

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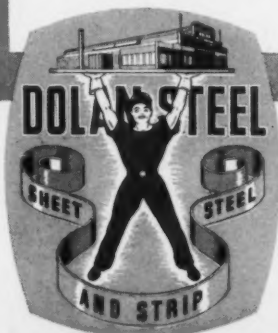


## Steel stays tight!

*M'Lady isn't the only one feeling the pinch these days!!!*

With everybody getting into the act of "Have you got any sheet or strip steel", we may produce a few laughs by saying "Yes". Today we

have it, tomorrow we don't. So keep smiling and call on us for help. If we have what you want you will get it promptly . . . and pass the word around that it's always good business to deal with  
**DOLAN STEEL**

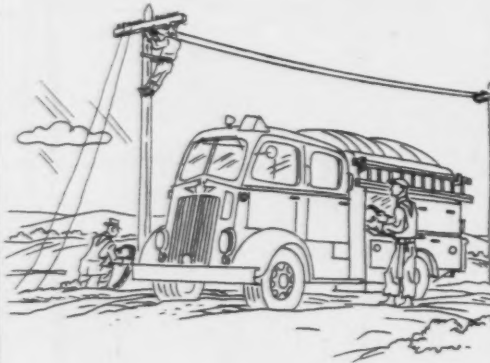


# DOLAN STEEL CO., Inc.

810 UNION AVE • BRIDGEPORT 7, CONN • PHONE 5-8174  
Connecticuts' ONLY Warehouse dealing Exclusively in Sheet & Strip Steel



**THEY WORKED  
25 YEARS  
WITHOUT ACCIDENT**



Three more working teams in your telephone company have completed twenty-five years on the job without a single lost-time accident. They are the New Milford Service Foreman's Group, Construction Gang 21 of Waterbury, and the Bristol Plant Service Supervisor's Force. This brings to six the number of groups in the company with no-accident records of more than a quarter century. In all, one hundred and twenty-three different plant units are on the Safety Honor Roll, with records of from three to twenty-six years without lost time accidents.

By working safely, telephone people have contributed to their own and their families' security. In addition, by avoiding interruptions in work schedules, they have helped to bring you a more dependable telephone service.

**THE SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND  
TELEPHONE COMPANY**

**DOWD  
WYLLIE &  
OLSON INC.**

**PHOTO ENGRAVING  
ADVERTISING ART**



**1913**

**106 ANN ST. HARTFORD, CONN.**

**IN OUR PLANT . . . THE CHRISTENSEN STITCHER**



Several sections of a magazine or booklet can be gathered and wired at one time with this machine.

**RESULT: shortens delivery time.**

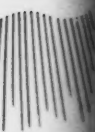
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